Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, March 19, 1823. No. 1711.

A CARD.

DON LORENZO CALVO, has the pleasure of announcing to his Friends &c. that he has admitted to the interest and responsibility of the concern of LORENZO CALVO and Co. Don GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA from the 1st November last, at the same time the Firm are daily in expectation of the Arrival of Don JOSE DE BARCAIZTEGUI, to join the House.

Messrs. LORENZO CALVO and Co. embrace this occasion of communicating for the general information of their Friends &c. that their Brig the *General Quiroga*, Commanded by Captain G. W. THOMAS a Lieutenant in the British Navy, having 2 European English Officers and 48 Men, of whom 10 are Europeans, and having Sepoys, besides being well provided with warlike Stores &c. is stationed at or near Lintin, as an Opium Godown, and will receive any quantity on Board that may be sent.

Bombay, 19th March. 1823.

Advertisement.

MR. HIGGS begs leave to inform Gentlemen in want of Carriage Horses, that he has for sale at his Stables, several very fine Pairs, Greys, and Bays ready broken in. A trial will be allowed.

Bombay, 19th March 1823.

FOR SALE

5 Patent Chain Cables

LATELY IMPORTED

PER SHIP

SARAH,

Capt. Thacker,

FROM LONDON.

ONE of 60 Fathoms, 5-16ths Inch (equal to 4½ Inch Rope) Complete.

" 60	½	(5½)	"
" 60	13-16ths	(8)	"
" 80	1 Inch,	(10½)	"
" 90	1 ¼	(15½)	"

For Particulars apply to *Framjee Cowasjee* at his Office.

"TERMS CASH."

(4) Bombay, 5th March 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

This Day, Wednesday, the 19th Inst.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,

To the Estate of

LALLA FUCKERA,

DECEASED,

BEER in Cask and Bottle, Madeira, Gin, Perry, Cyder, French Claret, French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Madeira in wood, Hyson Tea, and Black Tea. &c.

Terms, Cash, and the lots to cleared within three days from the date of Sale.

Bombay, 19th March 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

This Day, Wednesday, the 19th Instant,

BEFORE THEIR DOOR,

A SMALL BATCH OF

FRESH HORSES,

Lately imported from Bussorah,

ON THE SHIP

Harriet.

THEY are the Property of her Commander, the Ship being sold, and he not having time to wait a Private Sale, has determined to dispose of them by,

PUBLIC AUTION

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

The present is a good opportunity, for intending Purchasers, a Sale of *Fresh Horses* by Auction, seldom occuring.

The above may be seen at Mr. Higgs's Stables.

TEMRS OF SALE CASH.

The Horses, to be at the risk of the Purchaser the moment the lots are knocked down.

Bombay, 19th March 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

and

WITH THE CONSENT OF THE

MORTGAGEE

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

Of Wednesday, 26th Instant,

A

Dwelling House,

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE

MR. JOHN GORING,

Situated within the Town Walls,

IN

MILITARY SQUARE.

THE Premises may be inspected at any time; the title deeds are with Messrs. *Kempt and Co.* who will exhibit them to intending Purchasers, and make known the conditions of Sale.

Bombay, 19th March 1823.

Auction Sale.

TO-MORROW

AT

Messrs. Baxter and Co's.

ROOM,

COMPRISING several Articles of Household Furniture, Glass Ware, Cutlery, and the Effects of an Officer Deceased. At noon a Valuable Bay Arab Saddle Horse.

Bombay, 19th March 1823.

Pleasure Boat,

THIS is a commodious and fast sailing Vessel, Brig Rigged, and complete in Stores. She was lately coppered, has new sails and rigging, is Teak built, and as she may be purchased for one half her Value, is worthy the attention of any person desiring a Vessel of her description. Particulars may be had by application at this Office.

Bombay, 12th March

CARD.

MR. McVEIGH begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that every article in the bakery line, whether for domestick or foreign consumption, may be had on demand at his Bakery in Hummum Street; and all those in the *Pastry and Confectionary* departments at the shortest notice.

Captains of Ships sailing from this Port and Families returning to Europe, or travelling into the Interior, will also be supplied on the most advantageous and reasonable terms.

Mr. McV. avails himself of this opportunity to inform his Customers residing at a distance from the Fort, that he continues for their accommodation, the "Country Shop" on the Byculla road, established some years ago, by Messrs. Cameron and Wallace. This Shop (which is situate on the western side of the Bhendy Bazar, and is the second house from the corner of the cross road or line of communication from the *Duncan road to Mr. Mitchell the Coachmaker's near Baboola Tank,*) is regularly supplied every morning at Daybreak, from the Bakery in the Fort;—and for the guidance of Gentlemen's servants, there is a showboard hung over the door, inscribed McVEIGH'S BAKERY (in English and Guzeratty characters.)

Bombay 19th Feb. 1823

For Freight to China,
OPIUM ONLY,
THE SHIP

SAMARANG,
Captain John Gover,

WILL sail for the above mentioned Port about the 25th inst. For particulars apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and Co.

Bombay 15th March 1823.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

LANK Bills of Exchange, Powers f Attorney, Interest and Respon- Bonds, Policies of Insurance, of Agreement between Master iners, Bills of Lading, Boat &c.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
FOR THE
Distressed Irish.

Amount already published,	Rs.	73,673. 1. 13
James Dennis DeVitre Esq.		150
The Native Establishment of the Kaira Court of Adawlut by Mr. Fern, Head Clerk.		114. 2.
Total. . . .	Rs.	73,937 3 13

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the appointment of a Barrack Serjeant, to assist the Quarter Master of Brigade at Poonah in that branch of his duties connected with the charge of the Barrack furniture at that station.

In consequence of the death of Captain John Johnson of the Hon'ble Company's Regiment of Artillery, and of Lieutenant Colonel Edward F. Edwards, Commanding in Candeish, the former on the 29th January last, and the latter on the 1st instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

H. C. REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

Senior Lieutenant Joseph Walker to be Captain, vice Johnson deceased.—Date of rank, 30th January 1823.

INFANTRY.

Senior Major W. Sandwith to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Edwards deceased.—Do. 2d March 1823.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Senior Captain Nathaniel C. Maw to be Major, and Lieutenant William Henderson to be Captain, in succession to Sandwith promoted.—Do. do. 3d March 1823.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Colonel J. F. Dyson of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment to the command of Candeish, vice Lieut. Colonel Edwards deceased.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. *to Govt.*

By the Commander in Chief

1. The following Removals in the 11th Regiment N. I. are ordered.

Lieutenant Mason from the 2d to the 1st Battalion.
" Smith from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.

1. Lieutenant Colonel Prother C. B. is removed from the Bombay European Regt. to the 2d Batt. 8th Regt. N. I. and Lieut. Colonel Sandwith (late promotion) is posted to the Bombay European Regiment.

Head Quarter: Bombay, Saturday 15th March 1823.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

BOMBAY CASTLE 13th MARCH, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. Stevenson of the 2d Regt. N. I. to Command the Escort attached to the Political Agent in Kattewar vice Bell proceeded to Europe.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 21st Feb. 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence, during the month of August last, for the period specified against their respective Names, viz.

11th Light Dragoons,—Vety. Surgeon Percival. from 4th July 1822, until required to embark for India.

44th Foot,—Lieutenant Dunlevie, from 25th August to 24th November 1822.

87th Foot.—Lieutenan H. G. Baylie, from 25th June 1822, to 24th June 1824.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 25th Feb. 1823,

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointments.

54th Foot.

Ernest Augustus Slade, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wilson appointed to the 13th Foot, 1st August, 1822.

Brevet.

Captain John Thornton of the 13th Dragoons to be Major in the Army, 19th July, 1821.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

As the Sporting Characters at Poona seem to be highly taken with the achievement of an Arab Horse at their Station, allow me to make known the Exploits of a Ghora of mine, a cross grained Roman nosed Country Beast, with very little bone.

"He accomplished on the 23d February over stones, Nullas &c. &c. 14 miles in 52"—53" with perfect ease to himself, on the well known round called "Captain Lamy's" carrying 12 st. 7 lb. having stood" in the Stable for a fortnight previous to the start.

This in my humble opinion Mr. Editor, is equivalent to the wonderful performance of the Arab mentioned in your last Journal.

Inserting this Fact in one of your Columns will be considered a favor by,

Your's Obediently,
ANTI-ARAB.

SHOLAPOOR,
9th March 1823.

N. B.—No extraordinary Sum has as yet been offered for this wonderful Quadruped.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR.

Having been given to understand, that thro' the medium of your paper grievances will be listened to, if not redressed, I take the liberty to bring to your notice my deplorable situation, in the hope, of course, that it may be ameliorated.

To come to the point at once, you must know that I arrived in this "beautiful and fertile country" (as it is emphatically termed in England) but the other day, without knowing a single individual on the island, the only letter of recommendation I had I lost by some mischance on my way hither—My first object on my arrival, was to seek out for some friendly label, announcing "Lodgings for single Gentlemen." Judge of my astonishment, when after pacing up and down the fort from gun fire in the morning

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until sun set, (a very agreeable and healthy promenade by the way) not such a thing as the announcement I sought, was to be met with.

I then asked for the newspaper offices, and having been directed thither, called for a newspaper which I procured; and greedily sought among the advertisements for "Lodgings to Let" or "Board and Lodgings on reasonable terms."

Here I was equally unsuccessful, for nought greeted my eye, but "Geo. Higgs begs to inform &c." "Letters of administration &c. &c. "General Orders by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;" so, Mr. Editor, after a fruitless search, I made bold to ask a Native what I was to do in this dilemma?

The man replied, "suppose Master want house, "I give very good house, low rent got."—I asked him "How much?" He rejoined "sup- "pose you take for six months or one year, one "hundred and forty Rupees per month *nuff*." (meaning, I suppose, enough.)—I told him plainly, I wanted a night's lodging, on which he observed, you had better go to the Bombay Tavern. The sound delighted me. I immediately bent my steps towards a Tavern, but not knowing the direct road, I once stumbled over some "*Green Railings*," and on another occasion got into "a *Hole in the Wall*," until at last I reached *the* Tavern.

Its inhospitable, dreary appearance gives me the horrors. I cannot stop there. I wander about, and then resolve to take a house for one month, at the high rent of one hundred Rupees.

My sad case elicits this address to you, and if thro' your medium, some good soul will take it into his head to let lodgings, I shall always be proud to acknowledge my gratitude to the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Your's obediently

18th March. PILGARLICK

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Suus cuique attributus est error;
Sed non videmus manticæ quid in tergo est.

TIBULLUS.

Je rends au public ce qu'il m'a prêté; J'ai emprunté de lui la matière de cet ouvrage; il est juste que je lui on fasse la restitution. Il peut regarder avec loisir ces portraits que jái fait de lui d'apres nature; et s'il se connoit quelques uns des défauts que je touche, s'en corriger.

LA BRUYERE.

SIR,

I hasten to fulfil my last week's promise of sending you a few Etchings for the first vacant page of the Gazette; you will see that my expressions are unstudied, but I hope, the modest will not have occasion to turn aside with disgust, nor the moral to be offended. I have, as Pliny says, no time to write a *short* letter, and your friendship I am convinced, will make every allowance I can wish for. Mankind are my hobby horses, and however hard at times I ride them—still I endeavour to keep in view that liberal and dignified sentiment, of an unfortunate and distinguished Poet.

A Man is a Man for a' that.

Well! dinner is over! The Church has been toasted, and here we are. What quips, and cranks, and jests;—What learned debates, and colloquies have we entered into! What wine is spilt! What words! Every thing discussed generally and without ceremony—each person taking his share in the debate, though perhaps sitting at some distance from the little knot that originally started the question. Politics, Law, Theatrical Criticism, Science, the Belles Letters,—all were handled in a pleasant, and sometimes ingenious manner; and the evening passed away with a joviality that would have excited the admiration of Sir John Falstaff himself.

The chair opposite to the one I occupied, and a little to the right, was filled by a short, stout Gentleman, who (whenever he put on a black coat and waistcoat, and *I have seen* him in them,) looked like a clergyman. Whether he was so or not I will not pretend to say; he had a broad ruddy face, a smiling bold Eye, and never, (to my knowledge, at least,) ventured upon an oath. He was a talkative person; not very profound to be sure, but he had some stock of anecdote, which he dealt out very willingly and deliberately for the benefit of the company. He was even eloquent when talking about the law, and could discourse of Rapes, Crim-cons. Murders, Seduction, & Libel—with much edifying nonchalance. He would chirp over his third glass of Brandy-pane in a way that did one's heart good. He usually limited himself to three Glasses, but occasionally, when the party was agreeable, and a pleasant subject being discussed, he would say, looking at his watch, and opening another button of his coat, "I think I must have a *lee-tle* "drop more brandy to night." This gentleman was as good, to the full, as a copy of Burn's Justice. I have heard him argue criminal Law in the most undaunted manner with one actually in the commission; and what was not a little extraordinary, he generally remained master of the field; although his opponent, was a man to whom the Snows of forty winters had given some Experience, and who was, besides a capital Billiard-player. But he always lost his *cue* in disputing with my friend, who would smile, and affect to expound in a lower tone of voice, and say, "*cer-* "*tainly*," and then reason the very point: or he would appeal to one of the company in the most candid way,—and, after all, adhere to his own opinions with a resolution truly exemplary. He seemed as though he would have stuck to the established religion, or any other system, *(if it had been worth his while,)* with the undeviating firmness of a Partizan. He would have made a good subaltern, and would no more have seen beyond the vision of his leader then Ventidius,

Next to him I have just described, might be seen a handsome Gentleman-like Man with an Irish accent. He expatiated on most topics—but politics seemed his especial delight. He would say twice as much as any one of the company on this subject, and some-times he was almost eloquent. He was more of a rhetorician, than skilled in Logic, for though, he fenced pretty well in argument, he was ingenious rather than solid; his thoughts lay a good deal upon the surface, but he could collect them readily. He was one of those men who *can say clever things* on a subject which *another* originates; he tossed about the ball of debate, rather than carried it further:—he never let it slip in order to bring it up again by some profound observation, which would give it a new course, or induce some one else to handle it in a different manner. He had, in short, nothing creative or speculative in his mind; but he was quick and decisive; and generally, except in matters of taste, on the *right* side of the question.

Near to the Irish Gentleman, sate, a slightish-made person, with a striking intelligent countenance, a keen eye, and an abrupt, austere, peculiarity of manner. He had not so much of anecdote as the stout gentleman, and he was less ingenious in debate than the Irishman; but he had a clearer, and stronger mind than either: he saw the truth wherever it was, and followed it—and he was not to be turned aside either by quibble or ingenuity. I never knew a man who disdained ornament of all sorts so much. He saw how well he could work his way without it, and concluded, therefore, that it was contemptible and useless. He was a great dealer in facts, and, within a certain limit, his intellect was perfect. He had not much taste for art or elegant literature, as may be supposed; but he had certainly a relish for wit, and he possessed a dry humour, approaching to sarcasm, which sat well upon him, and lighted up mirth in the Eyes of his associates. He had one defect—namely, an address, which, to people of lowly condition, and strangers, appeared rude and over bearing; but he was much liked by those who knew him well; and, under a cold aspect, he had a heart that would have done honour to any exteriour in the world. May he continue to enjoy himself for these thousand years to come!

In company with this Achilles, sat Patroclus, a short, good-natured and unassuming man: a little pertinacious though, at times, and nice in his distinctions of palatable things; some-times amused with, and sometimes shrinking from, the rubs of his companions; In matters, however, where the senses were concerned, he was considered as one of the *Best* judges. All referred to him as an oracle, and from his sentence there could be no appeal.

At the other end of the table sate a sedate body who looked like a merchant, or Agent. He was, well versed in figures and politics, and drank a good quantity of ale. Cinderalla was permitted to remain out until mid-night; but he was, "*al-* "*ways at home by eleven, not a second later*!" I could never find out the meaning of this extreme regularity; but—perhaps the gentleman was married. There was a certain coldness about him that did not become our society. There he was ever,—stiff, unthawed, and silent—a Male Niobe. He was evidently an Economist; he never committed himself nor fatigued others. If he had not wisdom, he was at least free from folly.——He was not *very* pleasant; but I must say, in his behalf, that he never wasted either his speech or his ale.

What a contrast to the last-mentioned was the fine weather-beaten Veteran opposite to him! His voice was as deep as the rough blast of December, and as roaring as the billows he had so often rode; but there was a plain frankness, and a hearty good nature about his countenance that pleased me much. Whether he sipped his Gin and water; tossed off his *petite verre d'Eau de vie de Dantzic*; puffed away a cigar; or pulled at a chillam; he seemed ever to be thinking of past times; of the Atlantic—the Pacific—of cruises—of chaces—of blockades—of prizes—of storms—of hurricanes—and other wonders which are witnessed by those who "go down to the sea in Ships." Now and then he would rise from this dreaming of the mind and ask the news of the day, or crack a Jo (he was fond of Jokes, whatever might be t *colour*,) or join in a catch, or sing a j song, or a mirthful one, with muscles o most deadly placidity. He is now laid "Ordinary," a venerable branch of the oak.

Non impudenter vita, quod reliquum
Cum fama, quod satis est habet.

MARTI

Whom next shall I summon fro in whom *common* qualities becon Let me not pass unnoticed th Gracious Mr. Smooth. He had of a nobleman. You would for one, had you met him at

I mean that *gentle bending of the body forwards*, which, in *great* Men, must be supposed to be the effect of an habitual condescending attention to the applications of their inferiours. While he held you in converse, you felt "strained to the height" in the colloquy. The conference over, you were at leisure to smile at the comparative insignificance of the pretension which had just awed you. His intellect was not of the shallowest order. It did reach to a saw or a proverb. His mind was in its original state of white paper; delicate, innocent, and unsoiled. What did this affected urbanity spring from? oh! courtious reader, IN HIS VEINS WAS GENTLE BLOOD. He traced his descent, by father or mother, through some Labyrinth of relationship, which I never throughly understood,—much less can explain with any heraldic certainty, to one of the illustrious but unfortunate houses of 1745. This was the secret of Mr. Smooth's stoop. This was the thought,—the sentiment—the bright solitary star of his Life; which cheered him in the night of Intellect, and the obscurity of his understanding! This he prized more then his riches, his rank, and other glittering attainments, and it was worth them altogether. He insulted none with it; and, while he wore it as a piece of defensive armour only, no affront likewise could reach him through it.—*Decus et Solamen.*

Of quite another stamp was Mr. Smooth's Neighbour; the youngest son of Jacob, the little Ruler. He neither pretended to high blood, nor in good truth cared one fig about the matter. He had no ancestors to boast of, and he "had the good sense to know it. He thought "an accountant the greatest character in the "world, and himself the greatest accountant in it." Yet the Ruler was not without his hobby. Then he sang, but with other notes than to "the "Orphean Lyre," Indeed, he screamed most abominably. His fine apartments, which were enough to enlarge a man's notions of himself that lived in them, used often to resound with the sweet voices of those who ate his cold mutton, drank his wine, and praised his Ear. He sate like My Lord Midas among them, cooing as a Dove. But in the office, seated at the desk, he was quite another sort of creature. Thence all Ideas that were purely ornamental, were banished. You could not speak of any thing romantic without rebuke. A newspaper was excluded. It was thought too refined and abstracted. The whole duty of man consisted in Arithmetic "five "from four you can't, but borrow ten,--carry "one—seven and nine is sixteen—twelves in Eighty-six will go seven, and two over." Thus it was, hour after hour, day after day. He was equal to the wielding of the most in intricate accounts; but the difference of the proceeds, to him, was as nothing. The fractional farthing was as dear to his heart as the thousands which stood before it. He was the true actor, who whether his part be a prince or a peasant, must act it with like intensity. With the Ruler, form was every thing. His life was formal. His actions seemed ruled with his own Ferula. His pen was not less [illegible] than his heart. How elegantly would he [illegible] pen-knife, how beautifully would he scrape [illegible]—how cunningly, how artfully would [illegible] it—how profoundly would he give [illegible]ishing nib—with what deliberation [illegible]t a Wafer !!

[illegible]ame many others, but these were [illegible]minent—the *Intaglios* of the Sa[illegible]est may be spoken of *en-masse*.

Yet there was a little clever man, with a lively look, full of wicked mirth, and sincerely fond of the Wine: another with a thoughtful, contemplative Eye, that Plato might have worn; and a third, sensitive and serious, who I have heard was a poet, or something almost as bad; he said little and drank less—yet he could prompt another to a joke now and then, and enjoy a pun as much as his fellows.

Besides these, there were a few Beaux, a *goosse-rumped Dandy* or two, and I *believe* I saw a Critic. You might know the Beau, partly by his dress, but principally by a certain supercilious air, which led him to sneer at the subject in dispute, or perhaps the method of handling it, as vulgar and not to be endured. He never argued, for a metaphor would have puzzled him, and a paradox would have been considered as a personal affront. He came "merely to see who was there," to curse the weather, and to pick his teeth. And what shall I say of the Dandies? of those precious f-a-e-l-l-o-ws—those band box sort of creatures, screwed up into a Semi-tone of Art; debasing the sublime and finished part of God's creation. Oh shame!—but I'll read them a lecture anon.

The Critic too, I had well nigh forgot; he was "rather elderly" and appeared something between the vulgarities of high and low life; he had not the servility which marks the one, nor did he wear the thread bare opinions which disgrace the other. He could be pleasant, ingenious, facetious, or grave as the subjects required; the knew well the value of dinners and disputes. He could smile at a repartee, cut up a turkey, cut a joke, and even make a retort. He knew every body. He read a little. If he referred to a newspaper, it was to see the literary announcements, and when the theatre would open. He did not talk much, for what *he* had to say must be in print the following Wednesday in the Gazette, and it was quite enough to speak through the Press. Though rather slovenly, and usually with an *unshaven Chin*—still he was fond of gay attire, and hated the trappings of woe. "Let the Devil wear black," says Shakespeare.

Much remains to sing. Many fantastic shapes rise up, but they must be mine in private: already have I fooled the reader to the top of his bent:—it is time to have done with this solemn mockery.—What if I have been playing with him all this while—peradventure the people I have summoned up before him are vague phantoms—insubstantial like myself:—Be satisfied that something answering to them has had, and still possesses a being.

ABU JAAD.

MARCH 14TH

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Allow me to enquire through the medium of your paper, in what respect, the name of the Palinurus Pilot vessel is so highly creditable to the classical acumen of the Marine. It is refreshing to observe, that amidst the cares of Office the worthy President of the Board finds time to revert to the studies of his youth—and that Virgil with him, goes hand in hand with Horsburgh's directions, and the East India Pilot.

Yours, Mr. Editor,
A SCHOOL BOY.

On Board the Hastings,
March 18th, 1823.

TO CORRESPONDENT.

We are sorry to disappoint "Tom Jones" but think he has overrated the value of his two last communications.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH MARCH 1823.

Since our last number the Triumph Free-Trader from London the 25th of Sept. anchored in the harbour. A list of the passengers who have arrived by this opportunity will be found under the head of Naval Report.

The Triumph has brought no accession of news.

Our readers are already aware that Mr. Canning has received the Seals of the Foreign Office, as successor to the Marquis of Londonderry. His prompt and eager acceptance of the Office of Foreign Secretary, will not however be matter of wonderment to those who have noticed the tone of the Right Honourable Gentleman's speeches at Liverpool. It was quite evident, from the manner in which he referred to his comtemplated expatriation, that he could not quit the shores of Britain, and give up the chances of Official power at home, without casting many a "*longing, lingering look behind.*" Mr. Canning, it is stated, went to the India House upon the arrangements being completed, to communicate the fact personally to the Directors.

Lord Bentick, Lord Melville, the Earl of Anglesea, Lord Maryborough, Mr. Manners, (at present speaker of the house of Commons,) and Mr. Wynne, are severally mentioned, as being candidates for the Governor Generalship of India.

Accounts from Greece are various and contradictory. One day, it is stated, that the Greeks have been annihilated, on another that they have gained a glorious triumph.

The Hon'ble Sir Anthony Buller embarked on Friday last, on board the Carron for Calcutta, under the salute due to his rank.

We are extremely gratified in being enabled to state that the Harvest in most parts of England had been unusually abundant; finer crops were never known, and it would puzzle the recollection of the oldest agriculturist to point out a year equally productive. From Ireland accounts are various; but we believe, it is the opinion, of those versed in rural pursuits, that the farmers were satisfied with the prospect before them. Never in the memory of man, did Potatoes promise a better, or more abundant crop.

Mr. John Curwin has been appointed Assistant to the Honorable Company at Bombay, for the purpose of undertaking the superintendence of the Observatory which was some time since constructed in the South west Ravelin of the Fort.

Mr. William Lennox Cleland has been permitted to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of practising as a Barrister in the Recorder's Court.

[*Bombay Courier.*

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.— Lieut. O. Donaghue, 47th Regt.
Cadet H. M. Cosby, Infantry.
Ensign James Beck 2d | 5th Regt.
Ensign Charles Pavin 1st. | 4th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon. L. Hathway.
Lieut. R. W. Smith 2d | 11th Regt.
Lieut. Wm. Hill Waterfield 1st.—7th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon. J. Ranken Bengal. Establishment.
Lieut. B. McMahon 8th Regt.
Major G. Brooks 2d 11th Regt.
Lieut. and Qr. mr. Kennett. 2d | 11th Regt.
Lieut. Auber 73rd Regt.
Lieut. Rebenack 1st. Bat. 9th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. And. Hervey Bengal Commissariet.
Lieut. Burnett, B. E. R.
Lt. and Qr. W. J. Brown 1st. Bat. 4th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon. Macdonell 1st. Extra. Bat.
Capt Bagnold 1st. 12th Regt.
Major Archd. Campbell.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay

ARRIVALS.—March 12 Ship Triumph (Free Trader) R. Crosby, from London, 25th Sept.

14, Ship Malabar, R. S. Fielder from Bussorah, 10th Feb.

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer Syrang Mossa Peerbhoy, from Ghoga.

16, Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, J. F. de Oleivera from Macao, 20th Dec.

PASSENGERS.

Per Triumph.—Mrs. Hathway and 3 Children, Mrs. Waterfield, Mr. Hathway, Lieut. Auber 73 Regt. Lieut. Waterfield, Lieut. McMahon, Lieut. Smith, Dr. Ranken, Bengal Service, Cadet Cosby, Mr, Hyde, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Richardson.

Per Malabar.—Asst. Surgeon A. Tause.
" " Wm. Edgar,
" " Wm. Spry.
Mahomed Topare Can, Persian Ambassador.

Per Antonio.—T. Pereira.

DEPARTURES.—March 12th Grab Brig Raimaney, Nacquedah Murdeen Cootey to Tellechery.

Ship Almorah, Free Trader, Thomas Winter, to Liverpool.

14th Ship Carron, Thomas M. Carthy to Calcutta.

Arab Ship Salhie, Nacqudah Alley to Muscat.

15th Brig Soffick, Nacqudah Husson Cootey to Mocha.

PASSENGERS.

By Almorah—Mrs. Ann Atkins and 2 Children. Mrs. Grub and 2 Children, Major Strover and family, Assist Surg. Philipson, Capt. Harvey, Lieut. Barrat, Lieut. Barnes.

By Carron.—Mrs. Ellis and 3 Children, Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. Pany and child, Sir Anthony Buller, Dr. Rutledge, Mr. Jones, Mariner, Mr. Brown, Mr. Gagan, and Volunteers H. M. 24th Regt.

SHIPS LOADING.

English—Ship Milford, for China.
Lady Nugent, for Coast Coromandel.
Samdany, for Bussorah.
Caroline, for ditto.
Grab Rahemany, for Malay Coast.

Calcutta.

Arrivals. Feb. 20, Ship Hero of Malown, Jas. Neish. from Banca, Sincapore, Malacca, and Eskapelly 6th February.

Ship Mary Ann, W. Wise, from Malacca 15th January, and Eskapelly 6th February.

Ship Udny, C. H. West, from Rangoon 2d February.

French ship Arthur, from Havre de Grace 6th June, Mauritius and Bourbon 29th November.

Portuguese brig Eliza, J. L. de Almeida, from Macoa 28th December, Sincapore, and Penang 28th January.

Ship Resource, B. Fenn, from the Downs 25th September, and Cape 4th December.

Ship Neptune, W. E. Edwards from Rangoon 3d February.

The following is a list of Passengers.

Per Hero of Malown, from Malacca: Misses Anna and Catharina Williamson.

Per Arthur, from Havre de Grace: Mons. Francois Imber.

Per Eliza, from Macoa: Messrs. F. A. Rangel, M. Joze de Souza, B. Antonio Tavares, A, Antonio de Mello.

Per Resource: R. O. Dowda, Esq. Barrister; T. Richardson, Esq. Civil Service; Captain W. Bowie, 11th Native Infantry: Mr. James Grimsdick. and Mr. John Hull, Free Merchants: Messrs. C. Kennett, H. Lawrence and J. Edwards, Cadets; Two Miss Wrights; Mrs. Payne and Child.

Feb. 24th Portuguese ship Confianca, J. Pereira, from Macoa 16th January, and Penang 6th February.

Departures. Feb. 20th, ship Flora, James Sherriff, for Madras and Ceylon.

Feb. 21st, Ship Eugenia, A. Hogg, for China; ship Princess Charlotte, John Lamb, for Rangoon.

Feb. 23d Portuguese ship Lord Wellington, P, Da Costa, for Lisbon.

Vessels gone to Sea—Feb. 19. City of Edinburgh Hibernia, Ernaad, Eleanor, and Triumpho Americano.

Feb, 22. H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely and Phœnix.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour.—February 24th, Nerbudda, and David Scott.

At Kedgeree.—John Adam, and La Seine and Bourbon, French.

At the New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships General Hewett and Thames.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.

February 25th. Brig Norfolk, Captain D. Glass, from Padang 15th, and Tapanooly 29th January, and Pondicherry 21st Feb.—Do Ship Catherine, Captain G. Wallace, from the Isle of France 12th January.—26th, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Captain Edmond Tincombe, from Trincomalie 22d February,—27th, Ship Mermaid, Capt. C. A. Harris, from Manilla 17th. and Sincapore 29th January, and penang 11th February.

DEPARTURES.

February 26th, Ship Catherine, Capt. G. Wallace, for Calcutta.—27th. H. M. Ship Termagant, Capt. R. G. Dunlop, for London.—March 1st, Ship David Clark, Capt. P. Falconer, for Calcutta.—2d, Ship Catherine, Captain William Knox, for London.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday the 1st Instant, at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend Hy. Davies, Captain John Crockett of the Country Service to Miss Caroline London.

BIRTHS.

At Bhooj, on the 20th of February, the Lady of Captain Payne, 2d Batt 8th Regt. of a daughter.

At Colabah on Monday the 10th Inst the Lady of Captain Goldfrap H. M. 20th Regt. of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Bath on the 18th, September last, Lieut. General Richard Gore, of the Bombay Establishment.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, W. Eastgate, Esq. to Lydia, the only daughter of the late Captain M. F. Smith.

On the 22d February, at St. John's Cathedral by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. George Havel Hosmer, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. John Phipps.

At the Cathedral, on Saturday, the 22d February, Mr. C. Manly to Miss Eliza Dick.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th February, the Lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq. of a son.

On the 17th February, the wife of Mr. C. B. Boyce of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 21st February, the lady of Dr. Thomas, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Cuttack, on the 19th February, the Lady of W. S. Steven, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Thuesday the 18th February, in the Bow-Bazar, Mrs Johanna Botelho, at the advanced age of 120 years.

On Tursday, the 20th February, the lady of Captain George Cooper, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding the Champarun Light Infantry, aged 47 years and 2 months.

On Friday, the 21st February, the lady of Thomas Hewett, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 22 years.

Lately, at Kishengunge, George Phillott, Esq. M. D. Surgeon of the 23d Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.

Madras.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3d instant, at St. George's Church, S. Nicholls, Esquire, of the Civil Service, to Miss Minchin.

BIRTHS.

At Coimbatore, on the 11th instant, the Lady of John Sullivan, Esq. of a Son.

February 25th, of a Son, the Lady of J. MacLeod, Esq.

DEATH.

At Seringapatam, on the 20th February, Ensign W. N. Douglas, of the 1st Battalian 18th Regt. at the age of eighteen, sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers.

In the death of this young man the service has lost a promising and active Officer, and his companions a worthy and amiable member of society.

On Saturday last the 22d instant, Priscilla Henrietta, infant daughter of Mr. Edward Price, aged 4 months and 22 days.

" Happy the babe, who, privileg'd by fate
To shorter labour, and a lighter weight,
Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,
Order'd to-morrow to return to death.

On the 27th Feb. the Wife of Mr. E. D'Arachy aged 20 years, after a short illness which she bore with Christian fortitude and pious resignation; to say the least of her merits, she was an excellent, amiable and a virtuous Wife, beloved by all those who knew her, leaving behind a disconsolate Husband and 3 Children, with a large circle of friends and acquaintances to bemoan her loss.

Europe.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday the 7th inst. at Lancaster, Mr. William Arnold, a blithesome swain of 73, to Mrs. S. Thornton, a brisk widow of 68, both of Rothley, in this county.—The lovely bride was conducted to the altar by her son, a sprightly youth of 43.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain John Russel, of the Royal Navy, son of Lord William Russell, to Miss Coussmaker, niece to Lord de Clifford.

On the 28th August, at Melville-house. Fife, Abell Smith, Esq. M. P. of Woodhall-park, Herts, to Lady Marianne Leslie Melville youngest sister of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

DEATH.

On the 26th ult. after a short illness, aged 44 years, Mr. Jeremiah Kearsley, pattern-card maker, of this town. In his death his family are bereaved of a most kind and affectionate parent, his servants of an indulgent master, and society of a truly honest and upright member. By all who had the pleasure of knowing him, his loss is sincerely and deservedly lamented.

At Valparaiso Captain Thomas Graham, of the Doris frigate, husband of Mrs. Maria Graham, known as the authoress of several pleasing w[illegible]

On the 9 h of May last, at the Cape of Good Hope, Major General Charles Campbell, late in the Leeds district.

Last week, General Oliver Delancey, Colonel of the 17th Dragoons.

On Thursday the 5th inst. at Kenmure, Scotland, Mrs. Stirling, lady of Archibald Stirling, Esq.

Same day, in Hereford-street, London, ag d 68 years, Lieutenant-General Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bar, G. C. B Colonel of the 52 foot, and Lieutenant-Gen ral of the Ordnance.

On Sunday the 18th ult. aged 86, at Slough, near Windsor, Sir Wm Herschell, the eminent astronomer.

Sept. 8 aged 78 years, Thomas Falkner Phillips, Esq. of Moss-side, near Manchester.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1823.

BUY	PREMIUM.	SELL.
30 0	Remittable Loan.....	29 0

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA,—SECOND WEEK IN FEBRUARY.

*** *Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.*

February 1823		Degs.	*February* 1823.		Degs
Saturday 8 h	7 A. M.	58	Wed. 12 h	8 A. M.	63
	4½ P. M.	81		4½ P. M	82
Sunday 9th.	7 A. M.	62	Thursday 13th	7 A. M.	66
	12 ..	79		4 P. M	81
	4 P. M.	81		6 P. M	Rain, Thunder and Ligh ni g.
Monday 10th.	7 A M.	59			
	1 P. M.	81			
	4½ P. M.	80			
Tuesday 11th.	6½ A. M.	57	Friday 14th	7 A. M.	65
	4 P. M.	82		12	75
				Rain last Nigh	
HIGHEST RANGE.....		83	LOWEST DITTO		57
AVERAGE MEDIUM.....			.....		70

MEDICAL REPORT.

The state of the atmosphere continues much the same, a d the indications of the Thermometer also. Very li tle variety, also in the degree of illness, all continue much the same, as at the last report, with very few exceptions, and those chiefly relating to the effects of common cold; alterations must however be expected as approaching both in the state of the atmosphere, and its effects on the Human System.

Of the first we had wavering in he partial Storm of Thursday Evening, (when the Rain, Thunder and Lightning, continued some time) and the recurrence of such must be expected. and the influence of such changes on the Constitution. Temperance and caution in every particular, are never to be forgotten in their *practical* application both on duty and advantage. especially, when thus *particularly* called forth to meet the coming change.

Durhamtollah Feb. 15, 1823. P.

Bengal Hurkaru, Feb. 19.

GATHERINGS.

Seven Hair Dressers were fined 5s. each at the asgow Police lately, for shaving on Sundays! eral Jackson the "Hero of Orleans," is a didate for the United States. An Irish agri- ral report says, Corn Bills "have been than useless, in promoting high prices, and ay be compared in that respect to the he little dog after the hare, "the longer e farther he was behind." The health of Mr. Canning was drank at the Canning Club, with nine times nine, twice repeated,—only one hundred and sixty-two shouts! At the Civic Dinner given to His Majesty Lord Lauderdale proposed the following toast; "The University of Edinburgh, and may it *retain its superiority* over the other colleges of Europe!" The celebrated Italian Violinist Mr. MORI has adopted for a motto, the words "Memento Mori." We are informed that it is not true that the Bishop of Petersborough has abandoned any of his "87", questions. A portrait of Petrarch's Laura by Simon Memmi sold for 85 guineas at Wanstead House. Lord Byron is said to be writing a new Tragedy founded on a Swedish story. The spotted typhus fever is said to be raging among the *Gentry* in the country Roscommon. The famous, Capt. Rock who was condemned to death, has been respited. In the garden of Thomas Davidson of Custral, a second crop of pease is growing upon the old stalks which bore a crop in July. The vintage which commenced at Bordeaux, on the 26th August is earlier than it has been for the last 136 years. A dancing master's epitaph in Brocknockshire.

"Man's life is a vapor,"
"And full of woes,"
"He *cuts a caper* and"
"Down he goes."—*Morn. Chron.*

Bacon says that an Irishman fights before he reasons, a Scotchman reasons before he fights, an Englishman is not particular for the order of precedence, but does either to oblige his customers. A sporting Schoolmaster, finding a pointer he had purchased, to be quite devoid of the necessary qualifications, returned him to the seller, quaintly observing "*that the Dog did not understand punctuation.*" At the last Winchester Assizes, after passing sentence of death on various prisoners, the Judges left the Court, preceded by their trumpters, who played the *appropriate airs of* "*Begone dull Care*," and "*Away with Melancholy.*" Whitaker in his *History of Manchester* relates, that "two Dogs suffered death for assaulting one of the Lions in the tower, on the ground of its being *treason against royalty*." The Bishop of D.—is reported to be very much indisposed; the principal symptom it seems is *extreme weakness*, for which the physicians have prescribed the *dumb*-BELLS. The following is a copy of a medical certificate "To the Overseers of gadley-green this his to ertify that Thomas Bowers his not Qualified for eney employment his Comeplent his A Consumption. I F. Surgeon Bridge Street Stayley bridge." The Marquess of Hertford has given 20 £ towards the subscription for poor Byrne. M. I. L. Lassaine has discovered that lobsters, crabs, &c. contain a coloring matter which may be extracted by means of alcohol. A pieee of plate has been presented to Mr. Hume by his Aberdeen constituents. A lady the other day was asked by an envious female acquaintance her age: "Really," said she, "I do not know but I must be about thirty." "It is very extraordinary," replied the other with a sneer, "that you do not know your age." "I never count my years" said the lady; "I am not afraid of losing a single year: none of my female friends will rob me of one."

Ben. Hurk. Feb. 26.

Our readers will remember that a few days ago, we stated that an Embassy had sailed from His Burman Majesty to the King of Cochin China. By one of the late arrivals, we have since learned the following particulars:—The person at the head of the Embassy is a Mr. Gibson, the son of an Englishman by a Malay mother, who was born in the Burman territory, and has always resided there. He is not considered to be at all friendly to English commerce, and has repeatedly thrown obstacles in its way. He is a great favorite of the King, and has before been employed in situations of trust and profit. He proceeds to Cochin China in a ves- sel formerly belonging to this port, which was purchased by His Burman Majesty, and is now honored with the title of a frigate. The object of this Mission, it is said, is to concert measures with the Cochin Chinese Government for a simultaneous attack on both of the Siamese frontiers. Of the success of this scheme from what we have heard of the Cochin Chinese Government there does not appear to us to be the slightest chance, for such is its extreme jealousy that it is not at all likely to enter into any engagements with a native power, which could by any possibility have the effect of interfering with the arrangements of its internal or external policy. A demi official Mission was sent from Sai-gun in the year 1821, the members of which were still in the Burman empire when the last news came from thence. In addition to these circumstances we have heard that the King has removed from Ummerapoora, the present capital to Ava, the old one which he has some intentions of rebuilding. Some American Missionaries have settled themselves in the kingdom, have been permitted to preach to the King once or twice, and invited to do the same again.

ONE LOST HIS LIFE TO SAVE ANOTHER.—We hear, that in the last month, a Wild-boar having come out of the Jungle of Coyrapore which lies on the north of Barrackpore, ran after a woman in the field, who began to cry out to the neighbouring people for help. A Shepherd, moved with compassion on hearing her pitiful cries, and with a view to save her life, made up to the Boar and gave him two or three blows with his stick; upon which, the Boar having left off following the woman, bit the Shepherd, and the more he ran off, the more the Boar pursued him; and by biting him four or five times, put an end to his life. It is highly regretted, that those persons who were gone at the time to the Jungle hunting, and who had muskets with them, did not pay any attention to the unfortunate situation of the man. The Shepherd by sacrificing his own life, prevented a female-murder taking place. However, although a Shepherd, he has behaved like a wise man; and there is no doubt that he has attained a better state of future life.—*Sumachar Chundrica, February* 24, 1823.

Bengal Hurkaru, Feb. 27.

Madras.

MADRAS,—MARCH 3, 1823.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

On England.—at 3 days sigh 1s 8½d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal.
at 90 days' sight 1s 9 h per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9½d. per do.

On Bengal.—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 27 per cent pm.
U. remittable 10 per do. do.

The North wind has ceased to blew very early this year, and Southerly breezes with their accompaniment, increased warmth of weather, have prevailed all the by-gone week. The mornings, however, are still cool and pleasant, but the heat has been much greater than usual during the whole of what is denominated the "COOL SEASON." The same remark has been made in Bengal, and indeed generally all over India. The hot season commenced at Calcutta, with a heavy North-wester on the 13th ultimo which is at least a fortnight earlier than is expected. A man and a boy were killed during the storm by lightning.

Appen. to the Madras Courier,—March 4.

Penang.

Letters have been received from Malacca, which relate the death of The Hon'ble Timmerman Thyssen, Esq. Governor of Malacca, on the 14th instant.

Penang Gaz. Jan. 29.

The only arrival since our last is the Ship Antelope, Naq. Ahamad, from Siam the 21st ultimo which however has brought no news of any consequence.

Penang Gaz. Feb. 1

English News.

The Army.—It was understood that Lord Edward Somerset will be appointed Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, vice Gen. Delancey., deceased.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Walker, G. C. B., is to succeed the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Oakes, Bar., G. C. B., as Colonel of the 52d Light Infantry.—Major-Gen. Sir D. Pack, K. C. B., is to succeed to the Colonelcy of the 84th Regiment, vice Lieut.-Gen. G. Walker, appointed to the 52d Light Infantry. It is also said that Lord Hill will be appointed Lieut.-General of the Ordnance, vice the late Lieut.-Gen Oakes.

THE STATE OF GREECE.

We have conversed (says the *Scotsman*) with an intelligent Greek gentleman, now in Edinburgh, who left the Morea in March last. The information we have received from him confirms generally the views we have taken of the condition and prospects of his countrymen. He, thinks our estimate of their numbers in European Turkey (two millions and a half) rather low. But though their numerical force is inconsiderable compared with that of their enemies, he is sanguine in his hopes of their ultimate success. He builds his confidence chiefly on their enthusiasm, their nautical skill, their superiority to the enemy in activity and intelligence, and the disorganised state of the Turkish empire. He describes them as pretty well supplied with small arms, but deficient in field artillery; as tolerably disciplined, considering their circumstances, and capable of being rendered excellent regular soldiers. Their great difficulty is the want of money, supplies of which would serve them much more than supplies of men. The Christians of Albania, he affirms, have generally made a common cause with the Greeks; and if the insurrection is maintained some time longer, the Servians will rise in arms. He agrees with us that the Greeks have little prospect at present of driving the Turks into Assia, but they may dispossess them of Greece Proper; and within ten or fifteen years, when their government is consolidated, they may have the glory of delivering Europe from these barbarians, who have so long defied the power of Austria and Russia. Compared with the neighbouring people, and considering the thraldom they have been held in, the Greeks are tolerably well informed. About thirty in a hundred can read, and a newspaper in the Romaic language is published every four or six days at Corinth, under the auspices of the government. Among all classes a frequent and favourite subject of conversation is the exploits of their ancestors, with whose history they are all less or more acquainted. He is confident, that by this time, the Greeks are masters of nearly all Crete, where (contrary to the testimony of Olivier) they greatly out number the Turks. By sea, their greatest disadvantage is the want of ships of war. The merchants vessels, in which they have hitherto fought, are too small to be laid alongside of the Turkish ships of the line; and hence not being able to capture their enemies' ships, they have succeeded chiefly by burning them. Lastly, our informant was present at the siege of Tripolitza, and assures us, in the most positive manner, that there was no capitulation in the case. The Turks had, indeed, proposed to surrender, to gain time, as the fleet of the Capitan Bey was off the coast; but the Greeks were aware of their object, and no terms were agreed upon. They gained possession of a battery by stratagem, from which they entered the city by assault. Some of the Turks, of course, fared as men found with arms in their hands usually fare in a stormed city; and we leave it to the eulogists of Turkish humanity, to find out a reason why the Greeks should have respected the persons of their oppressors, more than the British or French would have respected their enemies in similar circumstances.

London, Tuesday Sept. 23.—French Journals to the 22d instant reached us last night by Express. They contain fresh accounts of the successes of the Greeks since the irruption of the Turks into the Morea, successes which have now been confirmed from too many quarters to leave any reasonable doubt of their reality. Indeed, had other proofs been wanting, the silence preserved by the *Austrian Observer* on the subject, would have been quite decisive: for had it been in its power to support the unfounded reports which it had exultingly published of the conquest of the Morea, and the complete overthrow of the Greek cause, it would not have closed its pages, as it has lately done, to all kinds of communications from that quarter. An article in the *Gazette de France*, repeats a charge which had previously been made against the Austrians: that of having transported on board their vessels one of the Ottoman Corps from Lepanto to the Morea, whilst the Greeks were fighting bravely and triumphantly the battles of their country on the other side of the Thermopylæ. If such an infraction of neutrality really took place, well might the Austrian court hope that Greece would not be able to achieve her own independence. The result, however, appears to have defeated those hopes, and if Christian hands assisted in bringing devastation to the Morea, the spirit, strength, and heroism of the Moraites have been placed in a still more conspicuous point of view by the manner in which they have repelled so sudden and treacherous blow. The following articles from Trieste, bring the intelligence from the seat of war down to the 29th of August, at which time instead of having accomplished the conquest of Morea the Turks are stated to have been capitulating to the Greeks, and surrendering the citadel of Corinth as an earnest of their sincerity.

Trieste, Sept. 6th—We have received news from the Morea to the 29th August, they are a little more favourable to the cause of the Greeks. It is asserted that the Greeks had abandoned Corinth at their own free will, and laid waste the country as far as Argos. The Turks under the command of Mahmut-Ali-Pacha, advanced to Argolita but were rupulsed by Colocotroni and Nicetas on the 13th, 14th and 17th of August, with the loss of 800 men, with 2000 horses and 260 camels. They retired towards Corinth, pursued by the Greeks.

Trieste, Sept. 7.—The following letter written from Argos by a Greek senator is in circulation here:—We succeeded in entirely defeating the Turks on the 15th, 16th, and 17th ult. near Argolito. *They are this moment presenting the head of the Seraskier and Pacha*, Mahomet-Ali *of Salonicki, to the senators of the interior.* Prisoners to the number of 8,000 have been made; the remains of the Turkish troops have fallen back upon Corinth, in order to form a junction with Chourschid Pacha. On the 18th the Turks opened negociations for the delivering up of Corinth, *and actually evacuated the citadel*, as a proof of the sincerity of their pacific sentiments. We owe the victory to Colocotroni and Nicetas, who had laid waste the country as far as Argos. The Senate has renounced all influence over military affairs, and recognised a military Dictatorship; but before that took place, many traitors were beheaded. Our fleet 60 sail strong, with 30 fire-ships, is bearing down upon Patras: 30 more vessels are expected to join it from Spezzia.

The Bishop of London's Charge.—A friend has called our attention to an article which appeared in the *Manchester Chronicle* of the 7th instant, and which purports to be part of a charge delivered by the Bishop of London, to the clergy of his diocese, at the visitation in July last. As this thing has been published with the bishop's name, and has never been disowned by him, of course, we must take it to be genuine; though really it is difficult to conceive that such a farrago of folly and prejudice could be written or "delivered" at the present day, even by a bishop; at least, by any but the bishop who gravely and seriously maintained, in the house of lords, that the king could not commit any act of vice, or even of folly. The main object of the right reverend father, in this "charge," appears to have been, to prove, that the general diffusion of education is an evil, unless it be dispensed by the ministers of the establishment,—and unless those who are taught to read and write, are also taught to go to church, and repeat the Catechism. He says—"There is no necessary connexion between knowledge "and goodness, between the possession of in-"tellectual power, and a disposition to apply "it to its proper ends. Its legitimate *use* may "exalt us to heights of civilization and happi-"ness as much above our present condition, as "that condition excels the state of society at "the commencement of the 15th century; its "*abuse* may be fatal to our existing establish-"ments, may demolish the bulwarks of strength "and security, erected by the wisdom of our "ancestors, and consolidated during a succes-"sion of ages, by their continued labours. The "*enemies of religion and order* are so well aware "of these consequences, that, while they pro-"fess an earnest desire to enlighten the people, "they encourage that mode of instruction alone "which instils no fixed principles of religion, "no preference to any form of worship." Hear this, all ye who subscribe your money to Lancansterian Schools, or benevolently devote your time to teaching, in Sunday schools, children of all denominations. The Bishop of London says (and the editor of the *Chronicle* with him for it) that you are "*enemies of religion and order*," because you don't choose to teach the dogmas of the episcopal church, Athanasian

and all, down the throats of the children you instruct. His lordship subsequently observes, "—It therefore must be our object, on the "other hand, to maintain the proper ion which "should always exist between the active "powers of the public mind, and the con-"troul and direction of their exercise by the "operation of moral causes. And this we "we must do, not by discouraging the acqu-"sition of knowledge, or the cultivation of the "understanding among the lower orders; but "by taking effectual methods to supply their "minds with just notions of their duty towards "God and man, and place them under the ha-"bitual direction of sound principles and good "feelings."—All which means, when fairly translated into plain English, that the clergy are not now to endeavour, as they once did, to stifle all plans for educating the people; because there is no longer any hope of succeeding in that righteous and philanthropic design; but they must endeavour to get the direction of those plans into their own hands, and then, we know what the result will be. But we can assure his lordship, that the clergy are likely to be just as successful, in this, as they were in defeating the benevolent schemes of Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lancaster, to which they certainly gave (to use the expression of a popular writer) "as much of the wet blanket as they had to bestow."—The editor of the *Chronicle* in a sort of introduction says, that nothing could be more seasonable than this "admirable charge,"—"when factious "writers are doing all they can to degrade the "the ecclesiastical body, and, indeed, to bring "religion itself into contempt,"—"Factions "writers," indeed! If the church has enemies from whom it has much to fear, they are to be found within itself; and the most dangerous of them are on the bench of bishops. We are quite sure that the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Peterborough, and another bishop, whose name it is now almost an indecency to repeat, have done more injury to the church in three months, than all the radicals and infidels in England could do in thirty years.

COURT MARTIAL. PORTMAN BARRACKS, Friday, Sept. 13.

TRIAL OF LIEUT. COLONEL THOMAS GORE,

OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

A court martial was this day assembled for the purpose of trying Lieut. Colonel Gore, upon the charge hereafter stated.—President, Col. hon. H. Townshend. Members, Lieut. Colonels Woodford, Raikes, Milman, Dashwood, Lambert, Wynyard, Barrow, Mackinnon, and Stables; Colonels, Hon. E. Acheson, Sir R. Arbuthnot, K. C. B.; Lieut.-Colonels, Sir T. N. Hill (K.C. B.), Higginson, and Sandilan s Judge-Advocate, the right hon. John Beckett

His Majesty's warrant for holding the court rtial having been read, and the members ng been sworn in the usual form, the court opened.—Lieut. Colonel Gore was then in, and entered the room attired in his s uniform, without his sword, accom-y Mr. Adolphus as his counsel, and er as his solicitor. The attendance was not numerous.

The following is a copy of the ed: "For having, on the 2d of August last, at a public house in Oxford-street, associated with and joined company with, and drank beer with Corporal Samuel George, of the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards; such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline,"

Colonel Woodford, as Commander of the Coldstream Guards, appeared officially to conduct the prosecution. In opening the case to the Court he stated the peculiar situation in which he stood, and said that it was but justice to Lieut. Colonel Gore to state, that from the first moment the subject of this charge had been mentioned, he had expressed an anxious desire to have his conduct scrutinized in the most minute as well as in the most public manner, and the present Court was convened by his particular desire. The gallant Colonel then proceeded to state the circumstances which had led first to an inquiry into the story which the person by whom the accusation had been preferred (Corporal Samuel George) had told, and finally to the present proceeding; after which. he stated the evidence which he had to offer in support of the charge.

EVIDENCE.

Corporal Samuel George, sworn and examined. The charge having been read over to him, he gave his evidence to the following effect: On the 2d of August I came off guard, and went with a parcel to the city. On my return through Oxford-street, I looked at a print-shop at the corner of Holles-street; this was about half-past six. After a short time Colonel Gore came up and looked in at the same window; he came so close as to touch me. I went from there to a caricature shop in Vere-street; Col. Gore followed me. From Vere-street I went down Oxford-street. I crossed over at the Regent Circus. Col. Gore came up to me. He was some times a little before and some times a little behind me. He went to the door of the Nag's Head public-house, and beckoned to me with his hand to follow him, which I did. This was near seven o'clock in the evening. I went into a little room on the left-hand side, and sat down. Col. Gore stood facing the bar, and asked for a pot of beer, and paid for it. It was brought into the room where I was. During the time Col. Gore was at the bar, he asked the servant girl whether she was married, or whether it was not time for her to be married? The pot of beer was brought in and put to me; I drank; Col. Gore afterwards took the pot and drank also. Before he put the pot out of his hand, a gentleman came into the same room, and called for some porter and the newspaper. Col. G. immediately put the porter out of his hand, got up and went out, saying he would come back presently. I saw no more of him that evening. I remained there and drank the beer. Before I left the room the gentleman who came in fell asleep. The landlady's daughter came in and shook him, and said that was not a place to sleep in. I went and stood outside of the door. Two soldiers of the same regiment with me came past, (Shaw and Mason,) and I told the circumstance to them, that I had been in company with Col. Gore in the public-house, and told them the dress he had on. I left them, and went to the Knightsbridge-barracks. (Witness then pointed out Colonel Gore.) "That is the same person who was in the public-house with me. He wore a brown coat with white trowsers, very dirty, all over grease. He had on a black hat, his coat was very shabby.

In cross-examination, witness said, I did not speak of this to any body till the Sunday week after the Friday night. I then mentioned it at the canteen at Knightsbridge, Serjeant Powell was present. He said "that was an old tale; he had heard that before." I was examined about it before the officers of Colonel Gore's regiment. I have alway given the same account of the transaction as I do now, as near as possible. I have said that Foster, Capt. Salway's servant, saw me go into the public-house. I cannot swear whether he did or did not.

The witness was then ordered to withdraw.

The Judge Advocate now intimated that a list of names had been put into his hand, of persons who were to be called in support of Corporal George's testimoney. He thought it but fair that George should be present during their examination.

The Court concurred in the proposition, and George was recalled.

Catherine Hair was then called. She stated that she lived with her father, at the Nag's Head in Oxford-street. She remembered the 2d of August, and recollected, on the evening of that day, about seven o'clock, a soldier and a gentleman coming into the house. They went into a small room opposite the bar, and one of them called for a pot of beer. She drew it, and sent it in by the servant. She had no recollection of the soldier or the gentleman. The gentleman was dressed in a brown coat, and sat opposite the soldier. A man went into the room shortly after their arrival, and called for half a pint of beer. She remembered his falling asleep, and she went to awake him. She had seen Corporal George since the night in question, but had no recollection of having seen him previously. The witness then looked at Colonel Gore, but declared most solemnly that she had never seen him before, to her knowledge.—Cross-examination: The soldier to whom she alluded did not ask her, after the departure of the gentleman, if she knew him, or if she would know him again; nor did she tell him that she had seen him before. Witness withdrew.

Mary M'Carthy, now lives at the Lion and Horn, in Pollen-street, Grosvernor-square; she previously lived as servant at the Nag's Head in Oxford-street. Knew the last witness. Recollected Friday the 2d of August. On the evening of that day, between six and seven, a soldier and a gentleman came into the house; they went into the tap room. Her mistress, the last witness, called her to carry them a pot of beer. She took it in, and the gentleman paid for it. That was the first time she had seen the gentlemen. He gave her a sixpence or a shilling; she was sure he paid her in silver. She went to the bar, got change, and carried it back to him; did not remember exactly what change she gave him. She took the money and gave it to her young mistress. The gentleman was sitting to the right as she went into the room, and the soldier was sitting at the opposite side of the table. She should know the soldier, but had no recollection of the gentleman. She thought she should not know him again. She remembered his dress: it was a brown coat and white trowsers; the lat-

…r were very dirty; it was a wet afternoon. Could not say whether his hat was on or off. Thought the gentleman said something to her about being married. He said Are you married? or, you ought to get married; or something of that sort; and she went out of the room. [The witness was directed to look at Coporal George; she did so. and said that was the soldier. She was then desired to look at Colonel Gore. Upon being asked if she knew him, she promptly said she did not; she had never seen him before to her knowledge. She could not say whether he was the gentleman with the soldier or not.] The gentleman did not stop long. The soldier followed him out but returned again, sat down, and finished the beer. He afterwards was speaking with two other soldiers in their working dress at the door.

Elizabeth Green, a woman whose appearance indicated that she did not belong to the most chaste or respectable part of society, was the third witness called. She stated that she had lived in Chandler-street, Grosvenor-square. She was not a housekeeper. On the 2d of August, she saw Coporal George in Oxford-street. She knew him before that time. When she first saw him he was standing at the corner of Vere-street, looking into a fruit shop. A man came up and spoke to him. He said something; she did not hear what. This was about half past six or seven in the evening. They walked together straight down Oxford-street, till they came to Regent Circus. She followed them. Coporal George then crossed the street and went into a public-house, and the gentleman went in after him. It was the second or third public-house from the Circus. She went on, and did not see any more of them. The gentleman was dressed in a brown coat, and very dirty white trowsers. His hat was as mean as the other part of his dress. She was induced to follow them, and her attention was particularly attracted to them, because she had known Coporal George so long, that she thought he would have spoken to her. She did not see the gentleman's face.

As was the case with the former witness, this witness was now desired to look at Corporal George; she did so, and said she knew him very well. She was then directed to look round the room and point out, if she could, the gentleman to whom she alluded as having gone with George into the public-house. She looked round the room in rather a loose manner 'till her eye rested upon Colonel Gore who sat in a chair by the side of Mr. Adolphus, and was, consequently, on comparison with that gentleman, rather a conspicuous figure. She said "that gentleman (pointing to Colonel Gore) resembles the man more than any body else." She could not swear that it was him, but she thought it was.

In cross-examination, she said she had seen the coporal, with a serjeant, a few days since at her lodging, and once, before, when he called to ask her if she had seen him with a gentleman in Oxford-street. She admitted that she had said she did not see the gentleman's face; and she now only spoke to him, because of his size and thinness; but she could not speak to his face, nor had she any recollection of it. She was a married woman; her husband was a tallow-chandler, and was now working at Rochester. He left her seven months since. She formerly lived in Shoreditch, subsequently moved to Barrett's-court, Wigmore-street, and from thence to her present lodgings where she had been about five months.

The witness was ordered to with-draw.

At the desire of the President, the Court was then cleared; and, after some deliberation, strangers were again admitted.

The witness Elizabeth Green to be recalled.

The serjeant in attendance went for her, but shortly afterwards returned, and announced that she had gone away, declaring she would not stop for any person.

The President desired that she might be sent for to her lodgings, and a serjeant was dispatched after her forthwith.

John Shaw, a private in the 5th company of the Coldstream Guards, examined: He said he knew for what he was called to attend that Court; and on being directed to state all that came within his knowledge respecting the charge, he deposed that, about six or seven weeks since, he could not tell the day of the week or month, he had been to call upon a comrade in Wardour-street, and was returning home between eight and nine o'clock to his quarters at Knightsbrige. As he went up Oxford-street, he saw Corporal George, standing with his back to a public house, with a stick in his hand. He went up to speak to him, when he said a gentleman had met him, and told him to follow him and went into a public-house and called for some porter; after they had been there a short time, another man came in, and the gentleman got up and went away. He added, that he went to the landlady and asked her if she knew the gentleman, and she said not. He then asked her if she would know him again if she saw him, but she said she had not noticed him. That was all he told him. Witness was accompanied by his comrade Mason. The public house was below Regent street.

The Judge Advocate asked George if he had any questions to put to this witness? To which he replied, that he had told him the dress the gentleman had on, and also that it was Colonel Gore. He added, that in a conversation with the witness in Knightsbridge Barracks subsequently, when Corporal Marshal was present, he said when he came before the gentleman he was afraid to tell the truth; but what he had said he would now stick to.

The witness, on being questioned as to the truth of this statement, denied most positively that George had ever mentioned the name of Colonel Gore to him on the evening they met in Oxford-street, or described the dress of the person who had treated him with porter. He admitted that he had a conversation with George in the barrack yard at Knightsbridge, on the Sunday after he was examined on this subject; when, in answer to a question from George as to what he had said, he stated that he trembled all over, but had told the truth. George asked him "what the gentleman said to him?" and he said, "they had asked him who the gentleman was whom he (George) had described as having drunk with him.?" and that his answer was, "he did not know." Upon which George swore and said, "why, did you not say it was Gore?" To which he replied, "if he wanted him to say any thing, he should have come and told him so before he went in; but that he could not now add any thing to what he had said."

In further examination by the Court, he repeated most solemnly that George never did tell him who the gentleman was, nor ever described his dress.

James Mason, also a private in the Coldstream Guards, and in the same company with the last witness, corroborated his testimony as to meeting with George in Oxford-street, and as to the fact of George never having described the dress or mentioned the name of the gentleman who he said treated him to porter in the public-house.

The Serjeant who had been sent in pursuit of Mrs Green having returned, and announced that he had brought her back. She was called in, when, in examination by the Court, she repeated her story, that she first saw George standing looking into a fruit shop at the corner of Vere-street; that a gentleman came up to him, and that they both went directly down Oxford-street to the public house she had described.

Some further questions were then put to her respecting her husband, but she declined answering them. What she came there about had nothing to do with her or her husband, and she did not see why she should be questioned on those topics.

The President told her it was her duty to answer every question which the Court might think proper to put to her with a view to the furtherance of justice.

Upon her questioning the right of the Court to enforce such a rule, however, and becoming some what impertinent, she was ordered to withdraw.

Corporal Marshall deposed that he was present at a conversation between corporal George and private Shaw, in Knightsbridge barracks, on a Sunday morning, when the former accused the latter of not telling the truth before the gentlemen; to which the latter replied, that "If he wanted him to say anything, he shold have spoke to him before he went in, and then he should have known what to say; but he was so frightened he did not know what he was going to say."

In answer to a question from George, witness said that Shaw said he was afraid to say the truth, or some word of that sort.

John Shaw being recalled, and the evidence of Marshall stated to him, he said it was not correct, and repeated his former testimony; adding, that what he said was, "that he had told them all he knew, but that he was all of a tremble, and scarce knew what he was doing." He never said he was afraid to tell the truth.

The President here asked George, if he had any more witnesses? he mentioned the names of two others; but it appearing, from George's statement, that their evidence had no reference whatever to the charge before the Court, they were not called—The case for the prosecution being now closed, at half past three the Court adjourned.

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY.

THE DEFENCE.

On the opening of the Court this d… Gore expressed a wish to have Corpora… and Mrs. Green again called in.

Corporal George having been …

t.en examined for the defence. He had known Mrs. Green ever since the beginning of 1819. She was not related to him. She had said she was his sister but she was not. Never heard her say so without contradicting her. She men ioned when she went to the Tower that she was his sister. She had been to these barracks to see him, but not as his sister. Never saw her after the affair in Oxford-street, till he saw her when he went to her in company with the Sergeant. He had been in confinement ever since.

Colonel Woodford here remarked that the witness had the liberty of going out whenever he chose to ask.

Witness in continuation, said that he was put in confinement about the 14th of August. From the 2d of August to the 14th he was at liberty to go where he pleased. Saw Elizabeth Green in Oxford-street on the 2d. (The witness remained in Court.)

Mrs. Green was not in attendance.

Col Gore now entreated that the Judge-Advocate would be pleased to read a written address which he handed in.

The Judge Advocate said it was not usual to call upon an officer of the Court to read such papers, unless from some peculiar reason assigned.

Col. Gore said he was extremely short sighted, and therefore should feel it a favour if his request were complied with.

The Court having signified their acquiescence.

The deputy Judge-Advocate proceeded to read the following address :—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I cannot enter upon my defence without acknowledging, with heartfelt gratitude, the very handsome and liberal manner in which the charge against me was introduced to the Court by Colonel Woodford. I was desirous it should be known, and he has liberally made it known to you, that from the moment it was intimated that an accusation existed, I was anxious for an inquiry, that I might face my accuser and vindicate my character. And however painful and distressing it may be to be called upon to repel a charge so disgraceful as that which is now under enquiry, and so malignant as that which was avowedly intended, I feel it as the very highest consolation that I am to answer before a Court composed of gentlemen and men of honor—of persons who, while they are duly attentive to the duties imposed on them by their situation, will adequately feel for the distressing anxiety of mine. When I assert, as I am confident I shall prove, that the charge, and all the evidence upon it, as it relates to me, is utterly false-and unfounded, it may naturally be asked what can have induced the prosecutor to make such an accusation, when he knew it to be utterly unfounded I am unable to define, or even to surmise, the personal motives of the individual ; but, I am sorry to observe, that these times are fruitful in instances of the extraordinary excesses to which men may be carried by envy and hatred of their superiors in rank and authority, and by the distinction which they hope to gain in certain circles of society by malignant aspersions and unfounded attacks upon those who are elevated above them in station and in character.

Gentlemen,—If the charge against me stood alone, as it does, without my offering a witness in contradiction of it, I should think, I may confidently trust, that it would utterly fail by its own weakness, and still more when the evidence of the only material witness, Corporal George, shall come to be contrasted with his own previous statements, and with the contradictions he has received from those whom he has called to support his case. The narrative which first occasioned this inquiry was made, as I understand, by Corporal George at the barrack canteen, on Sunday, 11th of August in company with Serjeant Powell and others, and there he stated that I first came to him at a picture shop, and there had some conversation with him ; that he followed me, and that I went into two public houses in Oxford-street, while he remained at the door ; and that in the like manner, I went into a third public house; that I ordered beer ; that I paid for it at the bar ; that I brought the beer into the room ; and that after I was gone he spoke to the mistress of the house about me, who said that she did not know my name, but that I was often there in the evening with soldiers, and often treated them, for which she thought me a very good man To prove that he made this statement I shall call Serjeant Powell, who made a minute in writing of what passed. A few days afterwards, the substance of this conversation having been reported, Corporal George was examined, as he states in his evidence, before the officers of my regiment, and his examination was then taken in writing. He then stated that I first came to him and spoke to him in Oxford-street, as he was looking at some grapes in a window. In confirmation of this story, he stated that one Foster had seen him when he went into the house, and that he saw Shaw and Mason, when he was going away, and told them among other things, he had been drinking with old Gore. The evidence he has given before this honourable court corresponds more nearly with that which he gave before the officers than with his former conversation ; but when it is placed by the side of that which is stated by the witnesses, pointed out by himself to support his narrative, it will be found, even by them, to be materially contradicted. You will observe, that in the statement made here, he says the first shop he was looking into, was at the corner of Holles-street. There is a fruit shop there. He says he went to Vere-street, where I followed him. If so, we must have returned a considerable distance along Oxford-street, to reach the public-house kept by Hair, and placed by the witness beyond the Regent's Crescent. The only witness called to support him in this part of his story is Elizabeth Green, and she states matter quite irreconcileable to his narrative. She says she first say George looking into a fruit-shop at the corner of Vere-street ; there is no fruit shop at or near the corner of Vere-street ; the nearest to it is two doors from Old Cavendish-street ; But it may be said, she mistakes Holloes-street for Vere-street, & the shop George was looking into was that which he has mentioned in Court. Such a supposition can hardly be admitted, considering the exatness with which she described the place when interrogated by the Court, and especially by its relative situation to Bond-street ; but if she did mean Holles-street, then her story is still more incredible ; for then she, with a child in her arms, must have proceeded after George and me towards Hyde-park, as far as Vere-street, turned up Vere-street (for the print shop there is a good way up on the right hand, at the corner of Chapel-place) returned along Oxford-road, past Holles-street, where she had first seen us, and then gone on to the public-house where she saw us go in. Now of all this, very material if true, she has not said one word ; but, on the contrary, simply stated that she followed us straight along Oxford-road ; nor has she said a word about my going into any other public houses before I went into the one in question. Nor indeed has corporal George mentioned this fact in his evidence here. But, gentlemen, it must surely strike you as very extraordinary, that if this woman could give such important evidence, her name was never mentioned when George was examined before the officers ; nor on any other occasion that I know, till she was produced here. I forbear to make any remarks on the manner in which this woman gave her evidence ; you saw, and will make your own observations ; but I cannot forbear requesting your particular attention to her saying that she did not know me ; she never saw my face ; and yet, even while I was sitting, she said that in height and thinness I was more like the person she saw, than any other individual in the room. Having never heard the name of this woman till two or three days ago, and then without any address or description, I could make no inquiries about her ; but judge, Gentleman, of my surprise when, on leaving the Court after the adjournment, yesterday, I was informed, and which is since ascertained to be true, that, she is, or has long passed for the sister of this corporal G. whom she pretended to have know only 3 years. The witnesses called to prove what passed in the house are Catherine Hair and Mary M'Carthy. I will not stop to examine, but merely notice the difference between their evidence and statement first made by George, of my paying for the beer at the bar and taking it into the room myself. Habit is a second nature, and I will leave you, gentlemen, to judge whether its is probable that a man well born, and used all his life to the attendance of servants should, even if he so far debased himself as to drink at an alehouse with a soldier, become so suddenly transformed as to sink into a waiter. But do these witnesses, or does either of them, lend the least support to the stories he has told about his conversation with the mistress of the house, and her having told him that I was frequently there treating soldiers. The story he is confirmed in, is very likely true so far as he is concerned ; it is very likely that he was in the house between 6 and 7 drinking with a man dressed as he describes, and that another man came in who went to sleep, and the first man went away; but it is utterly untrue that I was the man. Of all the witnesses he has called, not one has sworn to any person ; but if I had conversed with and paid money to the females he has called, in the manner he describes. it is next to imposible but that they must have had some idea of the appearance of such a person, enough at least to have stated whether I resembled him or not. I shall say very little about the evidence of Shaw and Mason. They are witnesses selected by George himself to support his testimony, although he has called another witness, Corporal Marshall, to throw discredit on one of them. Of these men, I know nothing ; what he may have expected from them, and on what his expectations may have been founded, I cannot tell ; but of this I feel assured, that if he had, on the 2d of August, told them that he had been drinking at an ale-house with me, long before the 10th every soldier, every military man, and probably all the world besides, would have been informed of it. They have been examined, and I shall call Foster to prove that he did not see George or me on the night in question. It may be asked, how it should happen that this man should fix on me, in preference to any other person. The sequel of my defence will shew that I may have been seen in Oxford-street on that day, and when, in the course of a very licentious conversation at the canteen, a servant whom I was then about to discharge mentioned me, it probably occurred to Corporal George to fix on me facts which applied to some other person, and to add such circumstances as he thought would give additional effect. If I were addrssing a court composed of persons to whom honour is less dear

than it is to British officers, I should offer an apology for consuming so much time in animadverting on the case attempted to be made out against me, when I have to produce full, decisive, and irresistible proof that I could not possibly be engaged with George in the manner he has alleged. To you, I am sure, no such apology is necessary; for even if your judgment should disapprove the course I have taken, your honourable minds will participate in my feelings. You will bear in mind that the time I am supposed to have passed in the disgraceful intercourse you have heard of, is from about half-past six or seven o'clock, to some time about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes after seven. I shall shew by the clearest evidence, how I was engaged, not only that portion, but during the whole day; and prove beyond a doubt that this charge against me is corruptly and wickedly false. At the begining of August, my health was in such a state, that I not only was under medical care, but ate my meals separately from my family, and was intending to go to the coast for change of air. On the 2d, at half-past four o'clock, the horse was put into a gig, and my father drove me to the house of Mr. Rose, my surgeon, in Park-place. The gentleman being engaged, I was driven by my father to Stockdale's, the bookseller, in Piccadilly; and rain coming on, remained there till past five. The weather then clearing up, I returned to Mr. Rose's; and, after waiting about a quarter of an hour, had a long interview with him, and he wrote a prescription for me, which is dated, and will be produced. My father then drove me home to South Audley-street, where we arrived a little after six. I dined alone; and, at a quarter past seven, and not till then, I again got into the gig, and my father drove me to Mr. Bell's, the chemist, in Oxford-street, where I got the prescription made up. I went into the shop for this purpose, leaving my cloak in the gig, and I returned to my father, who sat in the gig waiting for me, and saw me come from Mr. Bell's door. He then drove me for a short time in Hyde-park, and we returned home about a quarter after eight. These facts I purpose to prove, Gentlemen, not by my father alone, but by all the servants in the house, and by Mr. Rose; and after that proof shall have been submitted to you, I shall cheerfully leave my fate, for such it is, in your hands. I should ill repay the patient attention with which you have honoured me, by wasting your time in general observations. If you can think me guilty, nothing that I can say will avert or mitigate your well-deserved censure; and the good name I have acquired by my service in the army, from the age of fifteen to this time, will not, nor ought it to avail me: if, on the contrary, you are of opinion that my honour has been assailed by a wicked and atrocious calumny, your generous sympathy, expressed in my acquittal, will be to you the most agreeable termination of your present labour, and to me the most honourable compensation for all that I have suffered from the moment I first heard of this most base and unfounded accusation.

The following witnesses were then called and examined.

Serjeant Powell.—I am a serjeant in the Coldstream Guards. I was at the canteen on the day when corporal George made some charge against colonel Gore. It was one Sunday evening. I was sitting in the canteen about 8 o'clock, when colouel Gore's servant came in (William Cooper), and told me his master wanted to speak to me the next morning at 8 o'clock as he was going to leave town. He added, I expect it is about getting another servant, as master and I have had some words about loading the carriage. I told him I should be there at the time. He then went away, and I went to my room. I returned to the canteen that night, and I heard corporal George say, "there's a pretty thing. I was in company the other night with a colonel of the Guards—that servant's master—in two or three public-houses, and drinking with him in one of them. They went into two first, and at the third the colonel called for a pot of beer and paid for it at the bar with six pence, and received a penny change." He then said he was standing at a print shop near Harley Street, and was looking at the degrees of a horse, when the colonel came up and asked him where he was going to? He said no where particular, and the colonel said, 'Come along with me.' He went with him to one or two streets, till at last they came to a public-house. The Col. went and looked into the public-house and came out again.

After some consultation between the President and the Judge-Advocate, the Court was now cleared.

On our re-admission, the witness was recalled, and went on with his evidence as follows:—They then went to a second public-house, and came out again, when they went to a third public-house, where the Colonel called for a pot of beer at the bar, took it and paid sixpence for it, and got a penny change. The Colonel spoke to a little girl at the bar, and said it was almost time for her to be married, or something to that effect. They (the Colonel and George) then went into a little parlour near the bar; the Colonel brought in the beer. drank out of the pot and put it down on the table, and he (George) then drank. Immediately after that a third person came in, and called for a pint of beer and a newspaper. The Colonel then went out, and said he should return immediately. He (George) waited some time, drank the beer out, and then went to the landlady, and asked her if she knew him? She said she did not know him, but he was a very good-natured gentleman, and often came there with soldiers and treated them with beer. He said he then went out into the street, to look if he could see him any where. He could not see him, and then went home. I saw Mrs. Green, who was examined yesterday, in these barrracks, before, about nine months ago. Corporal George was charged with playing at cards with private soldiers, in a public-house, and he brought this woman, who, he said was his sister, to prove that at the same time he was along with her buying things. Corporal George was present when this woman said she was his sister.

Examined by Corporal George: I made no observation when you made this statement to me. I never said, "that is an old story, and I heard it years before."

Examined by the Court: There were two or three serjeants in the room at the time.

The Court was again cleared. On our re-admission.

The President thus delivered himself. "I wish to take this opportunity of expressing the desire of the Court, that the proceedings on the present Court Martial may not be published till the final approval of his Majesty be known. This is the wish of the Court; I mention it lest any reporters may be taking notes, and I dare say they will pay attention to it."

[It may appear singular that, after this intimation, we should publish this trial. In justice to ourselves, however, we are bound to state that there is no precedent for suppressing the proceedings of a Court Martial, after the enquiry has been brought to a conclusion, and after the cases of the accuser and accused have been fully heard. Nevertheless, if we thought our disobedience to the wish of the court would be be productive of any unfair prejudice to the accused, we should not hesitate to refrain from publication till the period alluded to. The whole course of the inquiry, however, so completely acquits Colonel Gore of the serious charge imputed to him, that we are satisfied we are but consulting his interests in giving it publicity.]

James Price sworn and examined: I am a private in the Coldstream Guards. I recollect being charged with Corporal George, for playing at cards at the sign of the Green Man, in Green-street. George said he should call upon his sister, Elizabeth Green, the woman who has been examined as a witnass here, to come forward. She always owned herself to be his sister. George said he should get his sister, Elizabeth Green, to come and say that he was along with her buying some goods; whereas, in point of fact, he was playing cards with me all day.

Examined by Corporal George: I did not see Elizabeth Green go into the orderly room, but I saw her at the gate.—Witness withdrew.

Mary Lambert: I live in Barret's-court, Wigmore-street. Plowman lives there. I have kept the house three years. I do not know a woman of the name of Green, and never let any part of my house to her. She never lived in the house. I may have seen her before to day, but I do not recollect.—Witness withdrew.

Major Charles Bentinck sworn and examined: I was present at the time of the investigation of the conduct of Colonel Gore at Knightsbridge; Colonel Bouverie took down in writing what passed.

Col. Woodford sworn and examined; I was also present at the investigation alluded to by the last witness.

A statement, dated the 16th of August, was then put in and read; which purported to be an account of the evidence given by Corporal George when first examined by the officers of his regiment on the subject of this charge. In this statement there were several very material variances, when compared with the testimony he this day gave before the Court.

There was a second statement, dated the 17th August, when he underwent a second examination, in which it also appeared that he varied in his story.

Major Bentick's examination renewed. Corporal George said on the investigation in question, that Foster, who had formerly been in his regiment, and who he knew very well, saw him going into the public-house with Colonel Gore. He added, that Foster had been servant to Captain Solway, and was a stone-mason by trade; he believed he was working at Highgate, but did not know where to find him.

Arthur Foster sworn and examined.—I was servant to Capt. Solway. I saw Corporal George, for the first time, about six or eight months ago, at Rothwell-park, in Hamp-shire: he was conducting a prisoner to Petersfield; I did not see him again till yesterday. I did not see him in Oxford-street on the second of August last. From what I saw of him at Rothwell Park, if I had seen him in Oxford-street, I should have recollected him. I rather think I was out of employment on the 2d of August; I am not certain.

Corporal George said, it was useless to ask this witness any questions. He had been told by a Serjeant that he said he did not know anything of him whatever—when they had sailed in the same ship together from Portsmouth.

The witness, in re-examination, positively swore he did not see Corporal George on the 2d of August, nor was he in Oxford-street to his knowledge on that day.

The witness withdrew.

Thomas Gore, Esq. examined: I live in 18, South Audley-street. My son, Colonel Gore, was in my company on the 2d [illegible]. On that day the gig was ordered at half past four, soon after which Col. G[illegible] through the grove, and got in[illegible] me at the stable. We then dro[illegible]

i n Park pl.ce, wh.o was engaged: we then went to M. Stockdale' in Picadilly. Colo el Gore go o t and went into the shop. I remai ed at the door. About 5 o'clock a very h avy storm of rain came on, which las ed some time. Afte it was over, the letter bell going, we returned to Mr. Rose's who was s ill engaged. Colonel Gore got out of the gig and went in to consult Mr. R se; he rem ned some time After the consultation I rove him back to the stable at the back of my house. He then went up the garden to his own room, and I gave the wet umb ella to his servant, William Coo er. That was about a quarter past six o'clock; and at half past six I sat down to dinner with my family in the par our, and sent up Colonel Gore's dinner by his servant as usua , Co onel Gore not having dined below o walked out for nearly a month. Whilst we were at dinner, having a clock on the sideboa d, it s u k seven. I am co fidently punctual as to the time. The groom was directed to get the gig when ordered, and about half-pas seven or twenty minutes before eight Colonel Gore came down the garden to the stable, and his servant brought a dry umbrella. We then got into the gig, and Colonel Gore put on his blue clo k, as he wanted air in the gig being very indifferent, and could not walk. I then drove down South-street gently into Park-lane, down Upper Bond-street, Gove nor-square, and so to Oxford-st eet. I passed Bell, the chemis 's door, and turned ro nd to the right of Queen-s reet, and pl ced the carriage a ainst Bell's east windo v and the cutler's shop, for Col. Gore to get out, not b ing able to draw up at Bell's door, because of the crossing from Portland Street. Colonel Gore then threw off his cloak and went into Bell's shop with Mr. Rose's prescription. He remained there a few minutes and he was never out of my sight the whole of that afternoon or evening, except those few minutes. I wa ched his coming out, & that instant he came out, he got into the gig, put on his cloak, and we returned the same way to Park Lane went in at Grosvenor Gate, drove a short time about Hyde Park, went out at Chesterfield Gate and straight home to the same s able from whence we had departed. It was then half-past eight. Colonel Gore then went up the garden to the drawing-room, where he lay on the sofa the whole evening.

Examined by Corporal George.—'This good gentleman states that his son was never out of his sight but the few minutes in the Chemist's; whereas, he has already stated he sent his dinner up to him in his room. I would ask him whether he is sure he was then in his room?"

A. I can swear that he was. I went up to him two or three times during dinner, as was my practice every day, to see that he had every thing right. I saw him and can positively swear he was there.

Corporal George: I have nothing more to say, nly that all this good gentleman has sworn from lf-past six to half-past seven, is utterly false.

Examined by the Court: Could he have gone Oxford-street in the intervals when you were t from him? Certainly not.—'He had not He had not time, and he could not walk. gest time between the periods of my see- did not exceed, in the first instance, five utes; and in the second, twenty mi- rter of an hour. His servant, William nded him during his dinner.

oodford again axamined: When s made, I met Mr. Gore (the last witness) at Sir Henry Bouverie's in St. James's-square, to hear his statemen , in consequence of the statement of Corporal Geo ge. Sir Henry ouverie, Col Hamilton, Col. Gore, Mr. Gore, and a friend of his were present. At that meeting Mr Gore gave in substance the same account he has given this day I took a minute of what occurred. (The witness then read his minute, and its contents confirmed his impression). Mr Thomas Rose examined: I am a surgeon, residing in Park-place, St. James's. Col. Gore was a patient of mine. I wrote the prescription produced on the day it bears date (the 2d of August). It was between half-past four and six when I saw Col Gore. Col. Gore was not in a state of health to be walking about the street on a wet day. I particularly cautioned him against such a practice, as he was suffering under a very severe complaint at the time I heard a report against Col. Gore, and went to him, informing him of the circumstance, on the 14th of August, to Ramsgate, where he was for the benefit of sea air. He came to town the next day.

Mr. J. Farden, assistant to Mr. Bell the chemist, in Oxford-street, proved that he had made up the prescription produced on the 2d of August. It was for Col. Gore, and was delivered at his house in South Audley-street. Col. Gore called between six and eight. Witness believed it was past seven. Col. Gore delivered the prescription himself. He was dressed as a private gentleman; a dark coat and waistcoat. He did not observe any thing further.

John Davis, groom to Col. Gore, confirmed the evidence of Mr. Gore, as to the departure from and return to South Audley-street with the gig, both before and after dinner.

Wm. Cooper examined: I am now, and was footman to Col Gore in August last. I remember his going to Ramsgate. I remember Friday the 2d of August. I waited upon him at dinner that day. He dined about half past six. I carried his dinner up to him in his own room. During dinner I was up and down with him several times. I saw him go out about half-past seven, after he had dined. It was impossible for Col. Gore, after he came into dinner, and half-past seven, to have gone out without my knowledge. When he did go out, he went out in the tilbury with his father.

Examined by the Court: I saw Colonel Gore several times that afternoon before he went out; he was dressed in a red striped dressing gown. When he went out I believe he wore a blue coat, I cannot say whether he wore blue or white trowsers; I believe it was either one or the other. I do not remember whether Colonel Gore's father went up to him during dinner or not. He might have done so without my seeing him.—Colonel Gore here announced that he had no other witnesses to call.

The President asked Coporal George whether he had any other witnesses to call, or any further remarks to make. Corporal George, in reply, complained that after he first mentioned the business in the canteen, he was solemnly charged, on pain of confinement, to hold his tongue on the subject, even to the peril his life, or he might have found some soldier who had seen him in company with Colonel Gore.

The President remarked that it was very fit he should be restrained form circulating such a story till the facts were properly enquired into.

Colonel Woodford stated, that so far was Corporal George from being prevented from looking for witnesses, that he had full permission to go out whenever he chose for that purpose in company with a Serjeant.

The Serjeant being present, confirmed Colonel Woodford's statement and said that he repeatedly asked George whether he wished to go any where, as he was ready to accompany him.

The Court now asked George whether he could mention any person whom he was desirous of being called to support his statement, and who he had been prevented from bringing forward? He answered in the negative.

The proceedings were here closed.—The Court was cleared, and the members proceeded to deliberate on their judgment. Their decision will not be publicly known till approved by his Majesty.

The Observer, September, 16th.

MONDAY NIGHT.

COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUT.-COL. GORE.

We have great pleasure in stating, that the result of the deliberations of the Court-Martial on Lieut.-Col. Gore, after strangers were excluded on Saturday, was precisely such as we anticipated. Col. Gore yesterday received a letter from the Judge Advocate, congratulating him on his "full and honourable acquital;" and informing him, that the charge of Corporal Samuel George had been deemed by the Court of a "wicked and malicious character." It was impossible to have read the trial without this impression; and we are happy to learn, that the corporal will now himself be arraigned before a similar tribunal to that before which he so infamously accused his superior officer. This intimation of the opinion of the Court has been unusually prompt, and at once evinces the anxiety which the members felt, as men of honour, to relieve the painful state of suspense in which their brother officer was placed by a most unfounded charge.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

FROM O'MEARA'S "VOICE FROM ST. HELENA."

NAPOLEON'S OPINION OF LORD CASTLEREAGH.

"'England may be likened unto a patient requiring to have his system changed by a course of mercury.—The only radical remedy is that which will affect the constitution, that is to say, relieve the misery which exists. This can only be effected by procuring a vent for your manufactures, and by reduction of expenditure, Ministers setting the example themselves by giving up the sinecures, &c. This would contribute essentially to calm the public agitation. Had the Ministers come forward like men, at the opening of the Session of Parliament, and thrown up their sinecures, this with the example set by the Prince Regent, would have quieted all tumults and complaints. The people, in expectation of experiencing something radically beneficial from so good a beginning, would have united, and time would have been gained to adopt measures to relieve the general distress. An exclusive commercial treaty for twenty years with the Brazils and Spanish South America, might still be demanded with success; or assist the colonies in rendering themselves independent, and you will have all their commerce. A war with Spain, if she refused to agree to your demands, would divert the attention of the public, employ soldiers and sailors, and a great portion of manufactures. All your miseries I maintain

to be owing to the imbecility and ignorance of Lord Castlereagh, and his inattention to the real prosperity of his own country.—Had Lords Grenville or Wellesley been Ambassadors, I am convinced, that the interests of England would have been consulted. What would those Englishmen, who lived one hundred years ago, say, if they could rise from their graves, be informed of your glorious successes, cast their eyes upon England, witness her distresses, and be informed, that in the treaty of peace not a single article for the benefit of England had been stipulated! that, on the contrary, you had given up conquests and commercial rights necessary to your existence. When Austria gained ten millions of inhabitants, Russia eight, Prussia ten, Holland, Bavaria, Sardinia, and every other power, obtained an increase of territory, why not England, who was the main organ of all the success? Instead of establishing a number of independent maritime states, such as Hamburgh, Stralsund, Dantzig, Genoa, to serve as *entrepots* for your manufactures, with conditions, either secret or otherwise, favourable to your commerce, you have basely given up Genoa, to the King of Sardinia, and united Belgium to Holland. You have rendered yourselves hated by the Italians and Belgians, and have done irreparable injury to your trade. You are nearly as effectually shut out from the Continent, as when I reigned and promulgated the continental system. I ask you what peace, dictated by me, supposing that I had been victorious, could have been worse in its effects for England, than the one made by Lord Castlereagh, when she was triumphant?'

" 'Talent he may have displayed in some instances,' continued the Emperor, 'and great pertinacity in accomplishing my downfall; but as to knowledge of, or attention to, the interest of of his own country, he has manifested neither the one nor the other. Probably for a thousand years such another opportunity of aggrandizing England will not occur. In the position of affairs, nothing could have been refused to you. But now after such romantic and unparalleled successes; after having been favoured by God and by accidents, in the manner you have been; after effecting impossibilities—I may say, effecting what the most sanguine mind could never have entertained the most distant idea of, what has England gained?—the cordons of the allied Sovereigns for Lord Castlereagh!'

" 'When,' continued Napoleon, 'a nation has been favoured so much as yours has been, and misery exists in that nation, it must be owing to the imbecility of the Ministers. The transition from war to peace cannot explain it. It is of too long a continuance. Had I been the English Minister, or had the Minister been possessed of common sense, and not blinded by vanity, or one who would not have allowed himself to be duped by the attentions of Kings and Emperors, you would have been rich, the seas covered with your ships, and your manufacturers would have been wealthy and flourishing. Lord Castlereagh will be an object of reprehension for the nation and for posterity.'"

(To be Continued.)

THE LATE MRS. SARAH BOND.

About twelve months since, we announced the death of this eccentric woman, at her residence, Cambridge-heath, leaving great wealth, which was to go to King George the Fourth, if no relative could be found to claim it. Since her death, vestry and parish clerks, beadles sextons, country schoolmasters, and all persons holding any official situations about cathedrals, churches, or chapels, have been employed in searching out her pedigree, but all to no effect. The publicity the circumstances obtained, through the medium of the newspapers, has caused some ludicrous scenes in the neighbourhood of her late residence, where travellers have arrived from all parts of the country to claim a relationship. Last week a man and his son, a youth about 16, arrived from Sunderland, from whence they had walked; he said his name was Bond, he was sure she was his sister, and he would not quit London without the money; however, upon an investigation, he could produce no other authority than being of the same name; he was therefore compelled to retrace his steps almost pennyless.

The week previous, a decently dressed elderly maiden female made her appearance; she had just arrived outside the stage from the environs of Carmarthen; her story was, that about fifty years ago her sister left her, and had proceeded to London to seek her fortune, they had never corresponded, but from the name and description of the deceased, she had no doubt but she was her sister, and that the money belonged to her; it had cost her nearly all the cash she could raise to come from Wales, fully satisfied with being amply rapid for her trouble. She met with the same fate as the preceding applicant.

The next claimant was a Jack tar, who had been moored, he said, for thirty-five years; he left two sisters behind him named Bond, one was remarkable for the eccentricity of her manners, particularly her love for money; this he thought quite sufficient proof of his relationship, and insisted upon entering a *caveat* against the claim of King George the Fourth; but being convinced that his Majesty at present appeared to be the legal claimant, he swore he would "go and see his Royal Master, and ax him if he had any objection to dividing the money between them!"

It is impossible to enumerate the number of persons that have put in their claims from all parts of the world, but the King's Proctor stands first in the Prerogative Court, and nothing has yet transpired to affect his right in behalf of his Majesty.

The hut where she died has been shut up until last week, when a bill was placed in the window, that it was to be let; however, so anxious were some persons to get possession, that the notice was taken down in twenty-four hours, no doubt under the impression that some hoards were yet undiscovered.

The Observer, August 26.

Sir John Shelley's celebrity, as a first-rate shot, and breeder of sporting dogs (in which he is wholly unrivalled), is already well established. It may not, however, be so generally known that he is at the same time the greatest winner of public money upon the turf—keeping the *least number* of horses of any member of the jockey club; from two to six horses each year (from 1809 to 1821) comprising his entire stud. Under James Edwards, his trainer, at Newmarket, he won the following:—

1809	£1,743 0	1813	2,917 10
1810	1.362 10	1814	218 0
1811	5.523 0	1815	6,660 15
1812	5,150 10	1816....	1,732 10
1817....	£1,522 10	1820....	4,424 10
1818....	8,495 0	1821....	824 5
1819....	2,742 10		

Thus clearing a sum of 43,316l. 10s., exclusive of the vast sums won by the private bets which Sir John was accustomed to make when encouraged by his trainer, and the great prices for which his race-horses have been sold. It is confidently asserted that he netted 20,000l. by his famous horse Phantom.

LAW.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Wells. August 16.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Seymour v. Gartside.—Mr. Bayley opened the pleadings This was an action, he said, in which the plaintiff, who is a gentleman, and a Lieutenant in the Navy, sought to recover damages from the defendant, who is a lady and a widow, for breach of promise of marriage. She said she would marry him—he said he would marry her (a laugh). She broke her promise, and he sought compensation for the injury.

Mr. Adam: Gentlemen of the Jury, you have heard from my Learned Friend the nature of this action. The plaintiff seeks compensation at your hands, for the injury sustained by him in having been deluded by the defendant's promises into the hope of an alliance with her, which she afterwards refused to comply with. It is true, Gentlemen, that actions of this nature are generally brought at the instance of the ladies. But, for my part, I see no reason why the sensibilities, which are afflicted by disappointments such as this, may not inhabit the breast of the rude seaman, as well as that of the sofest form of the gentler sex. We ask no more than the circumstances of the case will justify you in giving. The plaintiff is a gentleman holding the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Navy; his father died when he was but yet a young man, and he is now almost twenty-nine years of age. He was distinguished for bravery and good conduct, and by hard and desperate efforts in the service of his country obtained the reward of a commission. The plaintiff resided at Bath for some time, where he had retired for that repose which his previous labours rendered necessary to him. At Bath also resided Mrs. Gartside, the defendant, a lady of prepossessing appearance and great accomplishments. She was the widow, he understood, of a Major in the army. She was about the same age as the plaintiff; her husband had been dead several years; she possessed a property of about 700*l.* a year; she lived by herself at Bath, and kept the best society. There was no reason why Mr. Seymour should not aspire to her hand. The acquaintance of the parties began about a year ago; in May last the engagement took place, which was afterwards so capriciously violated by Mrs, Gartside. You know, Gentlemen, that in such a place as Bath, people rapidly became acquainted with each other. You will have it proved to you that this lady had, at an early period, a good opinion of Mr. Seymour. I have told you that his father died when he was a very young man; his mother married again & her husband happened to be a Mr. Perry, who is still the proprietor of the establishment Bath, known by the name of the Bunch Grapes. Now, Gentlemen, it might be supp that Mrs. G. was induced to change her i tions of marrying Mr. Seymour, in conseq of having discovered his near connectio man of business. But, Gentlemen, is, that Mr. Seymour candidly expl whole of his private circumstances t and you will find that she entered i gagement with a perfect knowledg tionship between him and Mr. Pe

men, I shall show that this lady intended, to all appearances at least, to marry Mr. Seymour—that she communicated a determination to that effect to a third party, and that the necessary arrangements were begun for the ceremony. The engagement was made in May, and the preparations immediately followed. However Mrs. Gartside unexpectedly changed her mind. I shall show to you, by the self-same witness, first, that Mrs. G. made the promise, and next, that she violated it. The only reason, Gentlemen, which it appears she assigned for the alteration of her mind was, that the father-in-law of Mr. Perry was in business as a spirit merchant, or retailer of liquors. I am sure that, even supposing her to have been ignorant of the fact until after her word had been pledged, the discovery of such a circumstance would not be deemed a sufficient excuse for her breach of faith. When she had bound herself to become the wife of this Gentleman, she should adhere to the obligation. It is no apology for her that she finds some relations of him who was to have been her husband, in a line of life which would prevent her from associating with them. I admit to you, that it must be an unpleasant reflection to know that she was uniting herself with one, a part of whose family must be excluded from their society. But where that future husband was a man so honourably distinguished in society, she was the less entitled to hold out the humility of his connections as a motive for the violation of her promises. But, Gentlemen, the necessity of meeting the objections of Mrs. Gartside on this point is completely set aside; for it will be satisfactorily proved to you, that Mr. Seymour made an unreserved avowal of his relationship to Mrs. Gartside. Gentlemen, these facts being proved to you, and it appearing that the plaintiff holds the rank of a Lieutenant in the navy, I am sure I need not say a word more to impress you with the conviction that this is a case of deep and almost irremediable injury. Surely it never can he said that the wound is not so galling—that redress is not to be so amply administered, because the plaintiff had been raised from an humble rank in life? Gentlemen, let me say, that the condition of that man is enviable who elevates himself to the first rank in society by a course of honourable conduct; he is a Gentleman by the best of titles—the merits of his life, and the appointment of his Sovereign. Gentlemen, one thing, at least, cannot be imputed to Mr. Seymour, that the fortune of Mrs. Gartside formed any inducement to him in making the proposal of marriage. In the outset of the negociation she told the plaintiff that she had an aged father to maintain, and a niece, whom she wished to educate. What was Mr. Seymour's expression? He told her explicitly, that she might dispose of her property as she pleased, and that he was ready to engage that she should remain in the exclusive controul of it. Gentlemen, where is Mrs. Gartside to find an extenuation of her misconduct? Here is a Gentleman, after years of fatiguing services, retiring to the amusements and repose of Bath. Anxious to increase as much as possible his sources of happiness, he looked about for some female of disposition and accomplishments, such as would render an alliance with her desirable. He made an offer to Mrs. Gartside—[illegible]e accepted it, and shortly afterwards breaks [illegible] engagement. Will it be said, gentlemen, [illegible] Mr. Seymour's feelings have not been [illegible]ly wounded? Under any circumstances, [illegible]ure you would say that he was an injured [illegible] But, gentlemen, the mischief is aggra[illegible]eyond measure, by the circumstance that [illegible]resides in a town where the habits and [illegible]s inhabitants are but too remote from [illegible] of silence—where notoriety is the [illegible]all commodities—where the most [illegible]mstance that is dangerous to the [illegible]of a man's character, and that can [illegible]to his prejudice, circulates with [illegible]ildfire, and is the most cherished of objects until displaced by some newborn scandal. Gentlemen, you will consider how much ridicule and observation await Mr. Seymour at Bath. He can appear in no society—he cannot walk the street, without being pointed at as the despised lover of Mrs. Gartside. Gentlemen, to men of intelligence like you, it would be idle to address any further observations; your understandings will measure the degree of injury which this gentleman has received justly and fairly—you will do your duty; and I am persuaded your verdict, whatever, it may be, will give satisfaction to my client.

Lewis Price Madden, Esq. was then sworn and examined.—I am the Master of the Ceremonies at the Lower Rooms, Bath. I have known the plaintiff for some years; he is a lieutenant in the navy; he moves in genteel society. I was in the navy once myself; I was lieutenant of marines; I knew the plaintiff on the American station.

Cross-examined.—I know Mrs. Gartside by sight; Mr. Seymour is about 29 years of age, the lady I take to be about the same age; she is a widow, I understand. I have had frequent conversations with Lieutenant Seymour about Mrs. Gartside; I have heard him say that he was determined not to be made a fool of; he said he would wish to expose her, but said nothing about damages.

Mrs. S. Slark examined—I reside in Johnson-street, Bath. I am a widow. I knew Mrs. Gartside three years. I knew her intimately for the last twelve months. I knew Mr. Seymour. Mrs. G. introduced me about three months ago to him. Did not know him before. She described him to be a naval officer. I saw them, after that, much together; they were at my own house. Two months ago I had a conversation with Mrs. Gartside about Mr. S. She said he was a very pleasant man. I asked her if she had any objection to accept of him. She said none. I saw her again on Good Friday, in the morning. She said that she knew Mr. Seymour's family was in business, but she did not care, she would please herself. The business she described to be that of a brewer and a publican. She told me, on Friday morning, upon my asking her, that Mr. Seymour had made her an offer. I asked if she accepted it. She said yes. She said she intended to go to Southampton to be married, as she did not wish to be married in Bath. I saw her in the evening. I asked her to tea; she said she would come, and would bring Mr. S. with her, who was to be her husband. Mr. S. came in about five minutes after; I mentioned to him what I had heard, and wished him every happiness. This was in her presence. I told her that I thought it unnecessary to go to Southampton, as she might be married in Bathwick. She said she might as well. She agreed that my daughter, Mrs. Burton, should go with them in the morning to the church. I left Bath next day. I understood from her she had property of about 700*l.* a year. She told me that perhaps Mr. S. was after her property; the world had given her 1,500*l.* a-year; if they divided it they would be nearer the mark. She told me she had an aged father she wished to provide for, and a niece she wished to educate. She told this also to Mr. S. She told me Mr. S. said to her that she might settle her property as she thought proper. I saw Mrs. G. the Monday week following, on my return to Bath. She told me she was glad I returned, and I asked her why. She said it was all off between Mr. S. and her. I expressed my astonishment; I said "Bless my soul!" She said she could not think of marrying a man whose mother was in business. I said it was a pity she had not considered that before, as she knew it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Pell.—Had seen them frequently walking in the streets of Bath.

Are you a married woman or a widow?—I am a widow. Her husband kept the Gloucester Coffee-house. Retired to Bath a few years after his death. Quick work between Mr. S. and Mrs. G.?—I did not think about it. How long had Mr. S. been acquainted with Mrs. G. before he popped the question to her? Will you have the goodness to carry your recollection as far back as the sweet month of May?—It was in the sweet month of April.—Perhaps on the first of April (said the learned Serjeant)!—Was not a particular confidante of Mr. S.—Positive of Mrs. G.: his mother was a publican and brewer in Westgate-street—the sign of the Bunch of Grapes knows the house by passing it; saw Mr. S. to-day; not in Court; sure of it, because she said he was not; was in the Court with him; not ill then; he did not look dejected; was very merry.

It makes you laugh said the learned Serjeant.—(Great laughter in Court.)—Did you ever see in your life a brokenhearted and disheartened lover; had he the appearance of being brokenhearted? She was not acquainted with the nature of mens' hearts (much laughter.

Serjeant Pell.—My learned friend, in rather a lower voice than usual, said, "this was his case." The young lady in the box to-day has afforded us infinite pleasantry—but the widow's off again (repeated laughter).

Mr. Serjeant Pell, for the defendant, rose to reply, and prefaced it by saying, it was not usual to see his learned friend with the gravity he saw him with this day, with his book of precedents on the one hand, and his white handkerchief in the other; but he knew he should soon see him relax that gravity (great laughter); and that now his learned friend appeared as a giant awoke, and refreshed from sleep, (repeated laughter.) It brought to his mind the serious and comic muse. It was not, said the learned Serjeant, usual for the "gentlemen to bring actions against the ladies." It wa justly said, "That hope deferred maketh the heart sick," with one exception only, namely, to that of his learned friend, Mr. Bayley. Perhaps there was nothing in life that tended to make the human frame or face more serious than that arising from disappointed love; but was this the case of the plaintiff—no; he hoped for the honour of the British Navy, there are but few in that honourable profession, who could bring an action for the avowed purpose of exposing her; it was not for a compensation, for he had sustained no loss; there was no evidence of a token of love; he had not given her even a "smelling-bottle;" no bridral-dress, no house provided; no coach; no, not even a bunch of roses. I am a married man—my learned friend is not; I have therefore the advantage of him, although he hoped it would not be long before the happy event took place—before he should offer at the altar of Hymen his fondest hope; and concluded by stating that a shilling damages would be amply sufficient to compensate a man of the plaintiff's character for the loss he had sustained.

The learned Judge stated that actions of this kind were rarely brought; but if there had been a promise of marriage, and that promise broken, the plaintiff would be entitled to their verdict. Something had been said, by the Counsel for the defendant, respecting the evidence of Mrs. Slarke; but he, the learned Judge, had never heard clearer evidence in any Court of Justice. The Jury had heard the case, and would decide on the evidence; and, as regarded the damages, they would give such as they thought the case required. It was entirely in their hands, and they would deal with it according to its merits.

The Jury gave damages, Forty Shillings.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

John Pavey whose case was deferred from last Wednesday, being charged with having

taken no less than three wives to himself. was brought up yesterday for further examination.

The first and third wife were present, each of them swore that they were married to the prisoner. The first said that being a widow, and her name Mrs. Bridget Toole, she married the prisoner, John Pavey, in 1815, by whom she had a fine boy, about five years old.

John M'Cormack swore that he was present at this marriage.

The third wife, Mrs. Thomas, being a widow also, swore that her first husband had been dead two years, and that she married the prisoner about seven weeks ago, and was living happy with him, till she discovered that he had more wives than one, by the first wife's coming with her child one morning to claim John Pavey as her lawful husband.

Mary Jones, and the mother of Mrs. Thomas, swore that they were present at the third marriage, and that Mary Jones even lent her a sovereign to buy a new bonnet and gown for the wedding; which John Pavey stoutly denied, saying that it was he who gave the sovereign, and if the law now made Mrs. Thomas not to be his wife, the law ought as well to make Mrs. Thomas give him back his sovereign. She had also a pension paper of his, which, he said, she ought to give him. She replied that she would give that willingly, for the sake of the poor child he had by his first wife. On pulling a tin box out of her pocket, in which the paper was contained, one of the officers desired her to give it to the prisoner.—"No, do you give it to him," said she indignantly; "I will never hand any thing to such a deceitful man."

The Magistrate said it was better to give it to the first wife, as it might be the means of getting the child to the Duke of York's School.

Well, then, said Pavey, in great agitation, "she may keep it for the time I have to live."

The first wife then came, bathed in tears, and shook hands with him. Pavey, who seemed hitherto to have his mind made up for the worst, could no longer resist and shed tears.

On being asked what he had to say in his defence, the only excuse he gave was, that his first wife was so terrible a woman he could not live with her. She would often threaten to cut his throat, and not liking to live without the comfort of a wife, he thought he was at liberty to take as many as he wished, until he found one to please him.

Copies of the registers of both the marriages were produced, but not being authenticated as true copies

The Magistrate thought it necessary that the parish clerks should be present in both cases to verify them. However, he thought there was sufficient evidence to commit him for trial, and the parties were bound over to prosecute.

The second wife is confined in Horsemonger-lane for some offence. She was satisfied to leave the husband to the other two.

A specimen of the prisoner's love for his third wife is contained in the following letter. which he wrote to her on Thursday morning: "Tothil-fields Prison, 22d Aug. 1822.

"Loving Wife,—It is with a heart torne with Grief I rite those few lines to you, in hopes this will find you more happier in your mind than I am. My dear, if any respects for me in your heart, I trust you will be as kind as you can as to getting me transported, as it will not be of any benefit to you; but I hope you will call to-morrow morning at the prison gates, and inquire for me at nine o'clock, as I have somthink to say to you of serous consequince, therfore, my dear, do not fail to come. As I hope to live I am truly sorry I have abused so good A woman, but I hope to see my girl as soon as you possibly can. From your ever desconsoler and distress husband,

"JNO. PAVEY."

GUILDHALL.—BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—A man, named *Ames*, was charged with felony under the following circumstances:—A person of the name of Maunde, stated that he was a showman by profession, and the prisoner had been in "his service as his talker," the duty of which "office he said was to palaver" the people. He had been for some time out of the witness's service until Thursday, when he paid a visit to the show. A monkey, who was exhibiting his performances to the gaping crowd, immediately recognised his old friend, and on his leaving the place jumped upon his shoulders, and both went and had a jollification together at a public house in Fleet-market; but as the prisoner had not the wherewithal to pay the reckoning, he left his friend the monkey in pawn for the amount. The monkey, however, who perhaps considered himself as a guest, did not seem to relish this usage, and signified his displeasure in a manner not to be misunderstood, by sending a pot throngh the window of the place where he was confined, and would have doubtless done further mischief but for the arrival of his master, who was in search of him, to his release. The showman, when he found his creature in durance, and that he must pay for the broken glass and the reckoning before it could be redeemed, was highly incensed, and charged the prisoner with a felony in having stolen the monkey, which charge he was now willing to retract.—The Worthy Alderman reprimanded the prosecutor for making so serious a charge on such frivolous ground, and bade him be cautious in future how the played such *monkey tricks* again with the liberty of a fellow subject. The prisoner was discharged with an admonition.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 21, 1822.

MURDER.—Yesterday week, about eight o'clock in the evening, a man named Brookes, a tailor, was returning from Macclesfield to his house about half a mile on the Manchester side of the town, when he was set upon by some person, and stabbed in five places. One of the wounds penetrated his heart. He had strength nevertheless, to walk about 100 yards to his own residence, and finding the front door fast, went round to the back, where he knocked, and being asked, as the door was opened, what was the matter, had just replied "An Irishman," when he fell upon the floor and died. No attempt appeared to have been made to rob him; and a few minutes before his arrival at home, he had been seen standing in good health at Mr, Stacey's gate. An individual was taken into custody on Tuesday on suspicion of having committed the crime.

EXTRAORDINARY THEFT.—About half past four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the shop of Mr. Fawcett, jeweller and toy-man at the bottom of Market-street, was robbed in the following novel and ingenious manner:—Four men, who had been loitering in the street the greater part of the day, were seen standing together close to the window. Mr. Fawcett, at the time, was serving a customer in the shop, and heard a slight noise, as if something was moved in the window, but did not pay any attention to it. However, in less than a minute afterwards, he had occasion to go towards the window, and saw that part of a pane had been taken out, and several valuable articles stolen. At the same time, he saw a man run off behind the Exchange. Mr. Fawcett immediately ran round into Exchange-street, expecting to meet him near the post-office; but he was disappointed, for it seems the fellow had got away through the passage into Crow Alley. On examining the window, it was found that the square had been broken by boring two holes with a gimlet, close to the edge of the glass, and pressing against it; by which it cracked, without noise, quite across the square. The piece of glass that had been thus taken out was found in the evening, concealed in a passage on the opposite side of the street. The property stolen consisted of about 20 wedding rings, a number of gold shirt pins, a silver knife, and a vinegaret; to the value, altogether, of about fourteen pounds. Not the slightest trace has yet been discovered, either of the thieves or the stolen property. From the great adroitness and audacity displayed in effecting this robbery, in the middle of the afternoon, and nearly opposite the Exchange, at the door of which several gentlemen were standing at the time, it is believed that the depredators were metropolitan practitioners, returning from Preston Guild, and working their way to town by the exercise of their profession.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

A dreadful accident occurred on Monday morning on Blackheath-hill near London. The Tallyho, a Woolwich opposition coach, actuated by that spirit of rivalry which has of late been fatal to so many lives, had the temerity to pass down Blackheath-hill at full gallop. The coach in its progress was observed to acquire an undulating motion, and when it arrived about mid-way down the hill was thrown over with such violence, that the side was driven in and broke to pieces by the fall. There were in all fifteen passengers—eleven outside and four inside, all of whom with one exception, received serious injuries.—Major M'Leod, who was a passenger and a very fine young man, was so dreadfully hurt that little hopes are entertained of his recovery; not a vestige of his face is left except his eyes; not one of the passengers have escaped without broken legs or arms, and several of them, it is much feared, will lose their lives. After the accident had happened, mo[st] of the passengers were conveyed back again [to] Woolwich, some on the shoulders of men a[nd] others in caravans, when they were immedia[tely] attended by four surgeons from the hospi[tal]. The coach was upset by turning round t[he] ner at the bottom of the hill in full sp[eed] was dashed in a thousand pieces, and i[t is] that the inside passengers received [less] than the outside ones.

Poetry.

TO LUCY.

Lo, how impatiently upon the tide
The proud ship tosses, eager to be free,
Her flag streams wildly, and her fluttering sails
Pant to be on their flight. A "few hours" more,
And she will move in stately grandeur on,
Cleaving her path majestic through the flood,
As if some living goddess of the deep.
O, 'tis a thought sublime, that man can force
A path upon the waters, find a way
Where all is trackless, and compel the winds,
Those freest agents of Almighty power,
To lend their untamed wings, and bear him on
To distant climes. Thou, Lucy, still art young
And dost not see the wonder:—Thou wilt tread
The buoyant deck, and look upon the flood,
Unconcious of the high sublimity,
As 'twere a common thing:—thy soul unawed,
Thy lovely sports unchecked; while thinking *man*
Shrinks back into himself—so mean
'Mid things so vast,—and, wrapt in deepest awe,
Bends to the might of that mysterious power,
Who holds the waters in his hand, and guides
The ungovernable winds.—'Tis not in man
To look unmoved upon that heaving waste,
Which, from horizon to horizon spread,
Meets the o'er-arching heavens on every side
Blending their hues in distant faintness there.

'Tis wonderful!—and yet, fair Lucy, such
Is life: life is a sea as fathomless,
As wide, as terrible, and yet sometimes
As calm and beautiful. The light of heaven
Smiles on it, and tis decked with every hue
Of glory and of joy.—Anon, dark clouds
Arise; contending winds of fate go forth,
And hope sits weeping o'er a general wreck.

And thou must sail upon this sea, a long
Eventful voyage: the wise *may* suffer wreck,
The foolish *must*: O then be truly wise!
Learn from the mariner his skilful art
To ride upon the waves, and catch the breeze,
And dare the threatening storm, and trace a patch
'Mid countless dangers, to the destined port
Unerringly secure. O learn from him
To station quick—eyed Prudence at the helm,
To guard thy sail from Passion's sudden blasts,
And make firm Principle thy magnet guide,
Which points for ever with the light of heaven.

Farewell—heaven smile propitious on thy course,
And favouring breezes waft thee to the arms
Of love parental.—Yes, and more than this—
Blest be thy passage o'er the changing sea
Of life; the clouds be few that intercept
The light of joy; the waves roll gently on
Beneath thy bark of hope, and bear thee safe
To meet in peace thy living Father—God.

December, 1st 1821. MARS.

TO A LADY

WHO RECEIVED A CONTUSION ON HER EYE.

Poets have doubted which are best,
Black eyes or blue; but I protest
All must adjudge the prize to you,
Blest with an eye both black and blue!

SLATION OF REGNIER'S EPITAPH ON HIMSELF

'd for nought, I car'd for nought,
follow'd Nature and my whim;
ch I wonder, Death e'er thought
who never thought of him.

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things,
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

We never think nor say, that knowledge of the world makes a man more virtuous; it renders him more prudent, but generally at the expense of his virtue. Knowledge of the world implies skill in discerning characters, with the arts of intrigue, low cunning, self-interest, and other mean motives that influence what are called men of the world.—*Horace Walpole.*

Although vanity is generally censured as a defect, it is occasionally very amusing. An entertaining instance of it is related of John Heywood, a poet, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. and Queen Mary. The latter of these Sovereigns once asked him, "What wind had blown him to Court?"—"Two, your Majesty—one of them was to see you." "And the other?" inquired the Queen.—"The other, Madam, was—that you might see me."

The postage of letters was first established in the reign of Richard the Third. The plan was originally formed in the reign of his brother Edward, when stages were placed at the distance of twenty miles from each other, in order to procure Edward the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war with the Scots; but Richard commanded in the expedition, and it was principally to his sagacity and talents that the merit of the post ought to be attributed, particularly as, during his reign, it was established over the principal part of the kingdom. Upon hearing of the new posts which are to deliver letters more expediously at *extra charges*, a Lawyer observed, he supposed, by way of distinction from the present, they would be called *fee-mails.*

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.—A friend of ours was going to Liverpool yesterday morning, when he encountered on the outside of the coach, a couple, evidently of humble station, who informed him they wanted to be married. They had, they said, tried all they could in this country without success, and had therefore determined upon going to some other, to see if they could accomplish their interesting object here. Our friend enquired to what part of the world they intended to direct their steps, when they told him, they had not made up their minds—they intended to make enquiries in Liverpool which was the best, but *at present they thought of going to Germany!*

A Dubling. paper gives an account of a gentleman who walked in his sleep, having fallen out of his window, and *killed himself* before he *awoke.*

MARRIAGE.—Of all actions of a man's life, marriage does least concern other people; yet of all actions of our life, it is most meddled with by other people—Marriage is nothing but a civil contract.—It is true, it is an ordinnance of God: so is every other contract: God commands me to keep it when I have made it.—Marriage is a desperate thing. The frogs in Esop were extremely wise: they had a great mind to some water, but they would not leap into the well, because they could not get out again.—*Selden.*

A wit having lost the election to a fellow-ship at——College, which was gained by a person of very inferior desert,—"Well," said he, "Pope is right—'Worth makes the man; the want of it the *Fellow.*'"

A CLINCHER.—In the coffee-room of the Bush Tavern, at Bristol, the conversation of the company, a short time since, turning upon mermaids, one of the party declared he himself had seen several in the north sea, at different times, with long black hair, and their young ones hanging to their breasts. The worthy and facetious host of the Bush replied, "Sir, Captain——of the——, informed me, that one Sunday morning a merman suddenly appeared to his men, with his hair frizzled, and powdered as white as a cauliflower, and demanded if the captain were on board. The captain came on deck, when the merman politely addressed him—'Sir, I shall feel particularly obliged if you will give orders for your anchor to be taken up; it lies against my street-door, and prevents my family from going to church!'"

A sporting schoolmaster, a few days since, bought a dog of the *pointer* breed; but the animal, on trial, not possessing the necessary qualifications, was returned by the purchaser, accompanied by a note, quaintly stating that the "dog knew nothing of *punctuation!*"

A SAILOR'S TREASURE.—About the middle of last year a sailor, on the island of New Providence, being much fatigued with walking, sat down on the sea shore on what he conceived to be a large stone, and after resting and sleeping some time he attempted to get up, but found his breeches stuck fast to his seat. After joining one of his shipmates, the latter observed so strong a smell, as to ask him where he had been; and the traveller telling him the circumstance, his friend advised him to go back, and bring away this stone; but he demurred, and said it was more than he could carry. "So much the better," replied his companion, who honestly told him that he suspected it to be a large lump of amber grease, which was a very valuable article, and that he might make his fortune it. He then crossed the island with a horse, and brought it away. It was first shown to a Jew, who did not offer him a tenth part of its value. It soon became known, and the captain of a merchantman being at the port bought it, and brought it to England, and we believe the house of Inglis and Company had the selling of it. It came into the custody a Mr. D. an eminent druggist, and was sent over to the continent a few months ago, when it yielded, at 86s. per ounce, £2,300.

BOMBAY—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN RAMPART ROW NO. 4.
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tlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their orders.

Appendix to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1823.

TWENTY-EIGHTH LOTTERY,
For the Improvement
OF THE
CITY OF CALCUTTA,

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1823.

PRIZES.

No 1056 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.

Nos. 1155 1502 Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 1101 5175 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 1291 2305 4753 5501 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 403 496 529 2178 3961 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

BLANKS.

6	16	22	62	78	80	88	105
103	124	127	152	155	159	163	171
197	208	215	225	255	258	286	317
322	337	340	347	362	364	365	372
400	404	421	427	432	445	452	469
480	495	500	511	513	538	542	550
583	590	591	600	618	621	650	665
668	682	694	734	750	754	756	766
784	793	798	803	823	828	841	872
885	889	892	907	919	928	945	946
954	961	968	995				
1006	1020	1032	1067	1069	1077	1085	1088
1126	1143	1154	1209	1210	1245	1246	1251
1254	1285	1296	1318	1319	1324	1331	1356
1387	1388	1391	1408	1468	1477	1504	1508
1524	1564	1569	1579	1585	1591	1621	1637
1648	1656	1664	1684	1695	1722	1725	1727
1729	1732	1738	1739	1745	1746	1764	1767
1768	1774	1776	1801	1866	1877	1933	1934
1940	1949	1953	1965	1979	1987	1988	1991
1999							
2012	2019	2024	2026	2029	2048	2079	2085
2086	2087	2091	2102	2136	2137	2144	2162
2164	2179	2182	2199	2210	2218	2269	2279
2296	2317	2345	2346	2360	2367	2375	2377
2379	2388	2411	2412	2421	2432	2438	2441
2470	2483	2488	2489	2496	2499	2514	2516
2520	2524	2536	2585	2627	2630	2633	2646
2665	2694	2716	2723	2724	2729	2742	2755
2774	2780	2781	2807	2808	2827	2838	2845
2850	2880	2920	2932	2933	2935	2977	2980
2983	2996						
3001	3005	3012	3020	3021	3039	3042	3252
3055	3056	3072	3082	3099	3100	3106	3117
3118	3150	3179	3183	3184	3207	3236	3253
3269	3275	3281	3290	3292	3293	3308	3328
3336	3337	3349	3357	3367	3368	3369	3376
3414	3423	3436	3445	3457	3483	3494	3500
3529	3530	3547	3574	3583	3587	3588	3590
3592	3619	3629	3634	3641	3647	3651	3670
3689	3694	3754	3755	3758	3762	3768	3790
3805	3809	3814	3819	3833	3840	3860	3869
3876	3914	3928	3934	3937	3945	3960	3963
4004	4006	4018	4035	4060	4079	4080	4082
4097	4307	4134	4139	4140	4151	4170	4183
4191	4218	4237	4240	4253	4270	4272	4277
4278	4294	4322	4323	4326	4341	4350	4467
4485	4488	4492	4525	4528	4545	4563	4584
	4602	4611	4612	4613	4615	4626	4634
	4647	4659	4684	4706	4718	4734	4738
	4768	4772	4804	4843	4845	4846	4850
	4857	4860	4866	4878	4888	4902	4912
	4929	4934	4943	4961	4974	4987	4994
	5000	5036	5041	5048	5050	5064	5073
		5092	5101	5103	5130	5132	5183
		5216	5234	5261	5238	5281	5286
		5307	5308	5309	5334	5342	5354
		5370	5375	5385	5429	5459	5493
5496	5497	5511	5520	5579	5593	5598	5600
5622	5631	5641	5648	5668	5728	5754	5760
5780	5787	5789	5792	5795	5799	5804	5816
5829	5867	5902	5911	5933	5972	5976	5980
5985	5986	5988	5993	5995	5996	5998	

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING.
MONDAY, FEB. 10, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 2481 Prize of 60,000 Sa. Rs.

No. 3446 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.

No. 2745 Prize of 5,000 Sa. Rs.

Nos. 3069 5075 5384 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 990 1055 3043 3789 4831 4989 5382 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

BLANKS.

13	14	27	36	52	57	77	81
107	139	143	164	170	172	190	195
201	202	205	219	223	233	234	264
293	297	307	310	321	328	330	343
373	375	376	380	389	394	406	415
451	465	468	471	474	525	531	547
555	562	573	603	616	619	629	630
633	690	691	738	755	776	806	817
836	838	846	866	869	871	901	904
911	913	959	984				
1014	1026	1031	1034	1035	1037	1049	1054
1066	1107	1110	1116	1118	1130	1139	1142
1163	1174	1188	1199	1202	1241	1257	1260
1273	1274	1276	1279	1337	1338	1346	1385
1397	1404	1431	1437	1455	1470	1476	1484
1494	1499	1518	1523	1528	1542	1557	1573
1594	1618	1624	1641	1667	1671	1717	1751
1756	1771	1806	1819	1820	1843	1851	1854
1860	1869	1872	1883	1886	1900	1903	1921
1926	1927	1962	1966	1993	1997	1998	
2003	2009	2020	2052	2058	2089	2094	2100
2158	2165	2191	2197	2223	2225	2233	2242
2277	2280	2297	2325	2333	2337	2343	2373
2376	2415	2427	2447	2450	2474	2493	2501
2505	2517	2540	2556	2562	2568	2572	2583
2584	2588	2592	2607	2618	2623	2640	2642
2653	2674	2683	2697	2700	2709	2718	2721
2730	2741	2744	2752	2762	2765	2792	2813
2821	2829	2848	2866	2862	2885	2889	2893
2900	2901	2904	2910	2913	2929	2947	2953
2957	2958	2966	2989	2991	2992		
3003	3028	3047	3050	3068	3073	3074	3087
3090	3107	3135	3143	3149	3152	3193	3197
3202	3209	3216	3220	3225	3262	3266	3277
3284	3299	3303	3319	3321	3323	3339	3379
3386	3392	3405	3411	3425	3432	3437	3439
3460	3464	3488	3491	3492	3502	3507	3510
3534	3541	3548	3549	3553	3565	3580	3699
3611	3640	3672	3673	3676	3680	3699	3715
3718	3731	3753	3778	3781	3788	3792	3795
3800	3808	3816	3817	3843	3856	3858	3863
3881	3884	3893	3899	3913	3915	3954	3955
3978	3985	3990	3992	3993	3994		
4011	4014	4017	4021	4024	4045	4050	4051
4052	4056	4059	4065	4076	4085	4086	4109
4129	4163	4169	4177	4178	4181	4184	4210
4216	4236	4242	4249	4259	4266	4285	4286
4289	4319	4325	4343	4346	4348	4368	4404
4425	4461	4470	4515	4517	4537	4542	4568
4576	4579	4596	4617	4670	4685	4688	4696
4715	4739	4741	4751	4773	4774	4791	4799
4816	4826	4863	4867	4886	4901	4904	4923
4944	4960	4978	4983	4990	4996		
5017	5022	5045	5052	5057	5058	5079	5097
5102	5121	5135	5139	5143	5157	5161	5187
5230	5260	5300	5302	5349	5374	5426	5439
5440	5154	5480	5505	5507	5512	5514	5518
5526	5530	5538	5556	5577	5580	5585	5608
5611	5618	5633	5634	5642	5643	5656	5662
5669	5675	5677	5710	5732	5771	5779	5793
5797	5798	5810	5847	5848	5854	5860	5869
5870	5881	5889	5891	5906	5919	5924	5927
5952	5965	5969					

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING.
Thursday, Feb. 13, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 2888 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.

No. 3403 Prize of 2000 Sa. Rs.

Nos. 2171 2682 and 4040 Prizes of 1000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 778 3023 3088 5827 and 5838 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

BLANKS.

2	21	26	28	38	43	49	53
58	75	79	87	93	99	120	137
161	167	193	207	211	213	239	244
247	260	269	284	289	299	314	315
331	349	352	374	398	399	407	412
429	433	434	448	450	481	491	492
493	497	503	504	522	524	556	557
578	587	594	596	614	624	656	673
679	709	711	716	721	761	773	785
786	792	804	824	842	874	887	891
896	903	951	952	953	963	994	997
1008	1021	1042	1046	1063	1065	1068	1081
1083	1093	1096	1149	1156	1177	1185	1187
1198	1236	1237	1244	1267	1269	1298	1330
1333	1342	1343	1345	1358	1360	1364	1369
1371	1376	1393	1403	1421	1460	1463	1464
1466	1478	1500	1510	1541	1543	1554	1562
1568	1574	1575	1599	1600	1603	1607	1625
1931	1632	1643	1658	1681	1710	1712	1718
1740	1742	1748	1753	1763	1791	1802	1804
1808	1821	1827	1833	1836	1838	1850	1853
1897	1923	1946	1984				
2014	2068	2069	2070	2080	2109	2112	2121
2141	2157	2160	2211	2214	2215	2228	2239
2241	2254	2261	2272	2273	2282	2286	2291
2332	2349	2351	2353	2369	2374	2381	2384
2385	2397	2403	2414	2429	2453	2494	2504
2506	2537	2541	2570	2587	2595	2620	2631
2651	2652	2657	2658	2664	2675	2685	2725
2732	2738	2739	2764	2768	2782	2786	2805
2810	2837	2841	2861	2868	2877	2883	2884
2909	2912	2931	2941	2945	2959	2965	
3004	3010	3016	3079	3094	3102	3129	3138
3157	3167	3171	3173	3196	3198	3199	3210
3217	3224	3226	3240	3259	3274	3295	3310
3311	3344	3370	3374	3377	3382	3406	3430
3440	3448	3449	3452	3459	3477	3497	3531
3559	3568	3572	3577	3601	3605	3610	3618
3624	3643	3644	3645	3655	3663	3697	3702
3709	3720	3733	3748	3750	3760	3764	3765
3770	3773	3777	3782	3787	3791	3813	3820
3827	3831	3837	3854	3872	3883	3885	3888
3912	3948	3966					
4001	4008	4013	4025	4058	4062	4070	4074
4081	4089	4100	4104	4114	4132	4165	4168
4195	4197	4232	4254	4267	4279	4280	4288
4293	4304	4305	4367	4380	4391	4409	4418
4459	4471	4494	4498	4524	4526	4536	4544
4566	4618	4619	4632	4633	4640	4653	4655
4668	4676	4681	4692	4722	4733	4744	4754
4761	4763	4775	4778	4780	4782	4805	4821
4833	4883	4893	4896	4908	4916	4938	49
4945	4949	4954	4969	4971	4981	4982	4
4999							
5009	5059	5066	5068	5105	5115	5144	
5151	5245	5248	5259	5265	5266	526	
5301	5310	5311	5324	5331	5335	53	
5372	5415	5417	5421	5424	5433	5	
5469	5479	5484	5498	5504	6519		
5546	5553	5572	5576	5601	560		
5659	5660	5688	5694	5701	57		
5757	5775	5809	5826	5835			
5875	5893	5898	5909	5917			
5953	5970	5983					

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